RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—N. B. BELGAMWALA.

VOL XIV NO 53. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,103
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
24 „	DELTA ..	NALDERA ..	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March. Extra steamer at reduced rates:—

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, & Japan. For Australia.
22nd „ 1st Apl.	MIRZAPORE* .. MOOLTAN ..	China & Japan, Colombo and Australia
11th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan,
25th May	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NALDERA ..	Straits China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
3rd Mar.	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa,	
3rd „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports,	
5th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi,	
6th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	
8th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Jersey Moor	G. B'acklock	4305	21st Feb.	6 Mar.
Singapore Maru ..	T. Hirokawa	5859	18 „	5 Mar.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	7 March	21 „
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6079	12 „	25 „
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	21 „	25 „
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigyo	6785	22 „	5 April
*Sado Maru ..	T. Sonoyama	5898	29 Mar.	11 April
xBengal Maru ..	M. Araki	5396	11 April	15 „
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7098	15 „	29 „
*Tamba Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5845	28 „	12 May

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	265	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor),
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

For Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 13 c.c. for 3 annas. each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4
Telegram: GUNDISAN. Telephne No. 42112.

DO YOU KNOW OF

A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK. LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances rom Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed hich does not amount to Rs. 3 per half ear.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year r for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened n favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. S. GRAY,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 21,50,000
HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shamhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Scurabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIU,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No 691.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30.6.25	30,80,305
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Karachi	Patiala
Calcutta	Kasur	Quetta
Delhi	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyllapur	Sialkot City.
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Haßzabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
5, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,800,000
Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart,
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart,
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
B. E. TUCKER,
Manager.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR

New Business 1923 — Rs. 59,04,000.
„ „ 1924 — Rs. 62,93,500.
„ „ 1925 — Rs. 67,25,500.

LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
IDEAL GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY Triple Benefit).

Please send for particulars to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?
IN
Provision for Old Age or Against Premature Death
THE ONLY WAY
A LIFE POLICY
WITH
The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Incorporated in S. S.
50-52, Church Gate Street, : : : : BOMBAY.
FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.
AGENTS WANTED.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.

Insurance funds over	Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed	Rs. 4,25,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Funds.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—
Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opposite Telegraph Office, Residency Road, Hyderabad. (DECCAN.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS - - CHIEF AGENTS for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, LUCKNOW.
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary 285/10, Bowbazar, Street. CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi. Nagpur
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office: "JEHANGIR WADIA" Building, Near Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE on New Machines. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2785

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent MUNSHI to teach Arabic one hour daily. Apply Box No. 1274, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2799

WANTED—A competent and experienced ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. Apply Box No. 1276, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2801

WANTED—Two well-known GERMANY SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE seeks reliable AGENTS. Apply Box No. 1266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2779

WANTED—An AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE of some experience for the Mudhol State. Salary Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications. Apply to DIWAN, Mudhol, S.M.C.
A 26156

WANTED a CLEVER TYPIST. One who is well conversant with Mill Stores line should apply with testimonials and lowest pay wanted to Post Box No. 235.
A R2786

WANTED—Reliable PAID ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS, for a large Newspaper concern. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A .....

WANTED.—SUPERVISORS to join immediately. Men with Civil and Mechanical experience preferred, only hard working practical men need apply with Minimum salary expected. Apply Box No. 1277, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2804

WANTED—Men, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, CEYLON.
A R2771

WANTED SECRETARY—Wanted a wholetime, educated, young man for organisation of Railway employees. Must be a thorough Trade Unionist and devote disinterestedly to his work. Apply at once with written application to Mr. JHABVALA, Central Labour Board, Bombay.
A R2793

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ARTS or COMMERCE GRADUATE as a junior Clerk, capable of handling correspondence and accounts work. Application should be in own handwriting enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 1270, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2790

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two experienced LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Fully well-versed in Linotype Work, salaries from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 to each. Also required two senior Readers for job reading. Must be fully conversant with English and Gujarati proof reading. Salary Rs. 50 to each. Overtime to all extra. None but the experienced hands need apply to the MANAGER, the COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS, 11, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2773

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FLATS and SHOPS on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road.
C R2789

TO LET—A FLAT and two GODOWNS, suitable for press workshop or warehouse, same compound of Telegraph Office, Kalbadevi Road. Apply within sharp.
C R2802

TO LET.—Best opportunity for small Offices, Second, third, and fourth floors, open from all sides with every convenience in Motabhoy Building, on corner of Forbes Street, opposite "Chronicle" office, Fort. Apply within.
C 26177C

TO LET.—For residence two and three rooms blocks or separate rooms with every convenience, rent Rs. 20, 22 and 24, in Mistry Building, Reay Road, Mazgaon, near Dock Yard Station. Enquire with Pathan.
C 26177B

TO LET.—Two large new GODOWNS 777 and 925 square feet, fully ventilated and entirely fire proof with sliding iron doors, full height, rent moderate, in Mistry Building, Reay Road, Mazgaon, near Dock Yard Station. Enquire with Pathan.
C 26177A

TO LET—Near Marine Lines Station, suitable for Press, School, or large business concern requiring excellent Show Room. Ground floor and three stories. Area exceeding 3500 sq. ft. on each floor. Apply to Box No. 1272, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2798

TO SELL or LET ON LEASE—A little northwards of Victoria Gardens, quite close to Byculla Rly. Goods Yard, a SPACIOUS OPEN PLOT of GROUND whole or in parts, just fit for either godowns, factories or open storage or for building chawls, airy, open South, West, North. Box No. 1273, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2796

HOUSES, FLATS WANTED.

WANTED.—A COMMODIOUS SHOP on Hornby Road. Apply stating particulars to Box No. 1278, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2805

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Insptitution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

ART as taught in Italian Academics, is also taught in Bombay. Join the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, Thakurdwar. Attendance—any 2 hours daily between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. Low fees.
P R2466

LEARN PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TOUCH TYPEWRITING under Expert Supervision at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street. Special reduction in fees. Join to-day. Success Guaranteed.
M R2784

TYPEWRITING SHORTHAND Taught for Rs. 20 under experts. Apply Mr. KOTWAL, Sultan Munzil, Chandanwadi
M R2803

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BATHS For Hot Vapour.—Russian, Turkish Baths and Scientific massage for Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica and various other diseases also 606 injections. Please visit MEDICATED BATHS and VENEREAL INSTITUTE, 267, Hornby Road, Guzdar House.
P R2797

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
P R1585

WHEN furnishing consult V. G. MAHARAJ, the only Indian carpet manufacturer in Bombay for Carpets Durries Coir mats (Glenrrase), Mereweather Road, facing Taj Mahal's Garden.
T R2757

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

T. R. LEES, LTD., ENGLAND, (Established 1852). Manufacturers of High-class Machinery, Steam Engines, Cross Compound, Tendum Compound, Single Cylinders, Vertical and Horizontal, Wood working Machinery, Circular Saw Benches, Band Sawings, Log Saw Frames, Planing, etc. 8" x 13" x 16" and 11" x 19" x 20" Engines, etc. in stock. Sole Agents, M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE.—TYPEWRITERS REMINGTON No. 11, Fox, Oliver, going cheap. See VYAS, Room 75. Hanuman Building, No. 6/7, Lamington Road, West.
T R2802

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerits or Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21123.
N

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Original price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY —Useful to Merchants and Unemployed. Rupee one only. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Pole; NADIAD.
L R2767

MEDICAL.

WELL EQUIPPED & FURNISHED DISPENARY for SALE at Girgaon, Banaham Hall Lane, Dwarkadas Building. Apply sharp Box No. 1275, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2800

PROFESSION.

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGER.—Author of Eleven Astrological books; send the date and time of your birth. 25 predictions of your character, riches, issue, marriage and employment, etc., will be sent in English for Rs. 4-4-0 by V.P.P. Catalogue for 1 anna stamp. A. VENKATA SASTRY, P.O. Gopalapuram (via) Kothapeta, E. Godavary Dt.
P R2722

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE NAGPUR PIONEER INSURANCE CO., LTD., NAGPUR.

IT IS HEREBY INFORMED to all the Policy Holders, Share-holders and to all the Agents of this Company, that the Directors have taken over the entire management of the Company in their own hands. As Mr. S. V. Joshi has voluntarily resigned, the Firm of Messrs. S. V. Joshi and Co., is DISSOLVED. Mr. M. D. Kahate the other partner of the same Firm has been dismissed from this Office as from 1st January, 1926. Henceforth there will be no such body as the Managing Agents.

The charge of the Office has been given to one of the Directors, who is called Director-in-Charge.

The Policy Holders and Agents are therefore, requested to deal directly in future with the Director-in-Charge.

RADHESHAM WAHI
Director-in-Charge.
26173

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 154 of 1926.

To,

MAGANLAL HARJIWAN JOSHI, Esqr.,

TAKE NOTICE that ARDESHIR N. SURTI and another have filed the above suit inter alia against you for recovery of certain shares, or Rs. 2,000 in the alternative, and 23rd March, 1926, is fixed for the hearing thereof when you are required to attend and produce all your evidence.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1926.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.

M. B. CHOTHIA & Co,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys
C26178

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1422 of 1925.

HARIDAS DAMODAR ANANDJI. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

CHHOTALAL MULCHAND ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Kalbadevi Road on Wednesday, the 7th day of April, 1926, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed with other land by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 23 and New Survey No. 123 and Cadastral Survey No. 897 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1810, 1811, 3077 and 3079 and Street Nos. 102, 104, 7, 8 and 9 and containing by admeasurement 1302 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Vallabhdas Jamnadas and on or towards the South partly by the property of Damodar Madhavji and partly by the Kolbhat Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Morarji Welji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C26163

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 693, 26-2-26. E622, 19-2-26.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration de bonis non with the Will annexed of the property and Credits of AHMED HAJI HASSAN, of Gogha, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, late of Gogha in in the Presidency of Bombay ... Deceased

ARDESHIR FRAMJI SUNAVALA and DHANJISHAW FRAMJI SUNAVALA, Attorneys of this Hon'ble Court, constituted Attorneys of Eusope bin Shaik Ahmed, Oosman bin Ahmed, Sale bin Ahmed and Gaibai Binte Ahmed four of the legatees named in the Will of the said Ahmed Haji Hassan, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 18th day of February, 1926.

Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C26171

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF PROPERTY AT DHABOO STREET.

HUSEINALI MAHOMEDALI HARIANWALLA & OTHERS.

TO

KAYAMALI HASANALI RAJBHAI and another.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs HUSEINALI MAHOMEDALI HARIANWALLA and ADAMALI MAHOMEDALI HARIANWALLA and FATMABAI, wife of Dawoodbhai Noorbhai Sahigar and SAFIABAI, wife of Mahomedali Valliji Arsiwalla have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit or ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 (ninety-seven) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2695, New No. 3702, Old Survey No. 1022 and New Survey No. 4435 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6912, Street Nos. 150 and 152 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Dhaboo Street, on or towards the West by sweepers passage, on or towards the North formerly by the house of Ebrahimji Abdabhai and now by the house of Ebrahimji Kadibhai and on or towards the South by the house of Valliji Tajbhai.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1926.

Messrs. DASTUR AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C26175

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 561 of 1924.

DHUNJIBHOY DORABJI POWALLA ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

ABDUR REHMAN HAJI YACOOB ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 3rd day of December, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—All that piece of Fazandari land with the buildings and structures thereon, situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 100 square yards or thereabouts and bearing along with other land New Survey No. 1 and Municipal G Ward No. 5146, Street No. 474 and bounded, on or towards the East by Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by a public passage and beyond that the cart now or formerly of Mahomedally Rogay, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the South by the property of Ebrahim Chandabhoy.

SECONDLY,—All that piece of Fazandari land with the buildings and structures thereon situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 105 square yards or thereabouts and bearing along with other land New Survey No. 1 and Municipal G Ward No. 5147, Street No. 475 and bounded, on or towards the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by a public passage and beyond that the cart now or formerly of Mahomedally Rogay, on or towards the North by the said Lady Jamsetji Road and on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore first described.

NOTE:—The said two pieces of land are contiguous and now form one piece of land with buildings thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C24967

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL RAZAK ABDUL GAFOOR, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Isuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fasandari tenure, containing by admeasurement 242 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 15, C. S. No. 1151 (Mahim Division) together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5078, Street No. 406, all which premises are situate at Cadell Road-Mahim at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on the East by the house of Memon Haji Mahomed, on the West by the house of Dewa Wajaji, on the North by public passage and on the South by a Gulley and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1926.

VACHHA AND CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26176

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1926, sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (B.T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort Market, outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish and mutton markets, Null Bazar, Erskine Road fish market, Colaba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar fish market, Kamatipura market, Parel Ferguson Road fish market, Parbhadevi Road market and Elphinstone Road market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable market at Colaba, Ferguson Road, Parbhadevi Elphinstone Road and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fee and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of Mr. Alibhoy Nanjee and on account and risk of Mr. Hussonally Cullian:

One gold necklace, gold bangles, gold buttons, gold rings, etc., etc.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. Receiver in suit No. 289 of 1923 (Khatizabai vs. Khatizabai):—

A lot of furniture consisting of hat stands, cabinets, dealwood boxes, cupboards, marble top table, carpets rugs, pillows, chiffonier, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned:—

71 Drums Shoe Dressing.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of Mr. G. L. Souza and on account and risk of Messrs. Kerker and Co.

1 "Overland" Motor car 16/20 H P. 4 cylinder 83 model.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO STATIONERS, TYPEWRITER DEALERS, SOLICITORS, OFFICE OWNERS ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF BRAND NEW RONEO DUPLICATORS, AND DUPLICATORS, STATIONERY AND REQUISITES, RIBBONS FOR DIFFERENT KIND OF TYPEWRITERS, STEEL FILING CABINETS, FILE PUNCHING MACHINES, BLOTTERS AND OTHER STATIONERY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the above mentioned goods.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE OF COVENTRY EAGLE MOTOR CYCLE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of the owner.

1 Coventry Eagle Motor Cycle.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

SHARDA FILM Co.'s

Historical Masterpiece

FULL OF LOVE OF FIGHTING STUNTS

VASANT BALA

Starring :—Miss JONES As VASANT BALA and also a Beautiful

DANCE on the Stage.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT AND TILL FRIDAY.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE New Charni Road.

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAON ROAD

Coming! Coming! Coming!

NEERA THE

Beautiful Snake of Aravali.

All the thrilling stunts, hazardous exploits and adventures of American Serials and Poetic beauty of English Dramas are condensed in this eight-reeled drama

NEERA NEERA NEERA

A series of exquisite and engaging dances, sensational fights, hilarious situations and splitting humour running throughout shall shake you in your Cosy Chairs.

NEERA NEERA NEERA

Watch—the 6th March, 1926

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAON ROAD.

IMPERIAL

CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD

presents

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK KOHINOOR'S LATEST COMEDY

"BREEFLESS BARRISTER"

featuring

Mr. SIDIMIYA, well-known Comedian with Miss GOHAR and Miss MOTI.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—

At 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS ON

Sat., Sunday, and Holidays at 3 p. m.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD

GRAND SELECTED PICTURE

for the HOLI Week

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

present

"PATI BHAKTI"

DO NOT MISS!!

2 Hours Programme.

"WONDERFUL SUCCESS"

was the verdict of people who came early enough to the opening performances of

"SKY HIGH"

AT

CROWN CINEMA,

Marble Theatre, Sandhurst Road.

TOM MIX in startling scenes of aviation, motoring and horsemanship.

LAUGHTER-RAISING COMICS!

A spacious Palm-Court-Lounge without an equal in BOMBAY.

Luxurious Seating & conveniences.

DeLuxe Boxes & Balcony Seats.

DAILY AT: 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.

SAT. SUN. & Holidays from 3-30 P. M.

Admission: 3 as. 6 as. 8 as. 12 as. & Re. 1.

UNBEATABLE PRICES!

UNBEATABLE LUXURY!

Read the full Story.

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BEING

FULL REPRINT OF THE

DISSENTING REPORT

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THE KING OF ALL TONICS.

ANANGA PROBHA

Yakuti is par excellence, a medicine in bringing about a healthy tone in the prostrated nerves and for imparting strength to the weak this is a tonic and stimulant of the first quality. It is prepared from Gold, Makaradwajras and other richest and indigenous ingredients. Price Rs 10 for 1 Phial of 30 Pills.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,

177 (B.), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

Harold Lloyd

IN

WHY WORRY?"

SIX REELS OF LAUGHTER.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

Twice The Length of the Ordinary Gazette and containing the latest News in Pictures.

TIME :—6, 8 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY

At 6-30 & 10 p. m.

QUO VADIS

The Immortal Story of

THE DAWN OF CHRISTIANITY

featuring

LILIAN DAVIS HALL

and

EMIL JANNINGS

In the History of Screen Craft

There has never been a picture like this.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Commencing Thursday, March 4th

JAMES McGRATH Ltd.

presents

"PUPPETS OF 1926"

A New Song and Dance Show.

Booking at ROSE & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

DO YOU TELL LOVING LIES?

"LOVING LIES"

Featuring EVELYN BRENT.

Two Love Stories in one a poignant Tragedy and a drama of the Eternal Triangle!

EMPRESS THEATRE.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"MARIE ANTOINETTE"

Featuring DIANA KARENE.

A Fascinating Story of Human Life, Vicissitudes, Smiles and Tears.

A Film of Historic Interest.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 2.

Kenbanhead, McFerren, Hamburg.
Nestlea, Jennison, Hamburg.
Sirsa, Bytagh, Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

March 3.

Egremont, Holth, New York.
Khuzistan, Senior, Abadan.
Bandra, Hemmings, Busreh.
Karva, Fisher, Durban.

LOADING.

March 2.

Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer Ormara for Rangoon.
Steamer Sirsa for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, March 2.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London. 13/3, M M and Co.
4 Costalia, 4171, Liverpool. 12/3, Grahams.
4 Pilsna 4829. Trieste. 1/3 L Triestino &
9 Zalani 2627 N.F. N.F H S Shustary & Co
10 Karoa 3607 Durban, 3/3 M M & Co
11 Kandekerk 3650 Hamburg, 3/3 E D Sassoon & Co.
12 China 4173, Aden 6/3, M M & Co.
13 Essex Glade 2694, Dunkirk 5/3 L Edwards.
17 Shahistan 2844 Dunkirk 6/3 Graham Trading Co Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sandon Hall. 3314, Rangoon, N F, J F and Co.
2 Jalaveera 2909 NF, NF, S S Co Ltd
7 Newton Ash. 2795. Antwerp, 4/3 Grahams Trading Co.
9 Singapore Maru. 4260. Japan, 5/3. N Y K.
10 Kenbane Head 3259, Karachi, N F, L Edwards Co.
10 & 11 Jalavihar 3381 NF, N.F, S S N Co
12 & 13 Ischia 2470 Genoa 3/3 L Triestino
15 Barala, 1899, P Gulf, 10/3, M M and Co.
15 Bandra 1877 P. Gulf 3/3 M M & Co
15 Barala, 1899, P Gulf, 10/3, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jerseymoor 2731 Japan N.F. N Y Kaisha
D & E Bolmen, 2139 Genoa 27/2 Graham Trading Co Ltd.
K Ahmedi, 1331, P. Gulf, N.F., S Hassum and Co.
L/M Khosrou 2492. NF. NF. T Morrison Co.
N Sumatra Maru. 4272 Karachi. 5/3 O S Kaisha.
D Gogra. 3151. N F. N F. M M and Co.
D Ormara. 2978 N F. N F. M M and Co.
13 Muristan 1877 Japan 3/3 M M & Co

EXPORTS.

March 2.

S S Costalia for Marseilles:—42 cwt beef specimens A Moller and Co: 1 case garments A Mahler and Co; 45 bales wool Standimal; 1000 cwt kardiseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Export; 200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S S Costalia for Liverpool:—17 bales wool F Golamhusein; 8005 cwt myrabolams P Muthradas and Co; 700 bales cotton F E Campbell and Co Ltd; 45 bales wool I Hassam; 780 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 40 bales wool A S Jeychamed and Co.

S S Costalia for Glasgow:—1002 cwt myrabolams P M Saudes and Co Ltd; 990 cwt myrabolams Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Barcelona:—125 bales cotton Italindia Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg:—50 cwt deer horns Ladhabhai Tharia and Sons; 55 bales cotton Gill and Co; 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton A Khimji and Co.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—3 bales goat skins M Laduk; 92 cwt cuttle fish A Goolamally and Sons; 12 cwt deer horns Ladhabhai Tharia and Sons; 10 bales goat skins H M Dewd Khan and Sons; 88 bundles woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 15 bundles lamb skins H A Aminoff; 2 bundles polecat skins H A Aminoff; 1 bundle stone martine skin H A Aminoff.

S S City of Agra for Philadelphia:—12 bales goat skins Buskey Co.

S S Newton Ash for Havre:—52 cwt gum arabic J Nerbheram and Co, 165 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Export.

S S Newton Ash for Antwerp:—62 cwt bees wax Amin and Sons; 900 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp H Govindji; 55 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 40 bales cotton by G Percy and Co.

S S Shahristan for Dunkirk:—180 bales cotton by K Visram and Co; 165 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 300 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S S Shahristan for Barcelona:—3200 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Essex Glade for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton A Khimji and Co.

S S Delta for Kobe:—4 cwt ivory B Esmail and Co.

S S Delta for Hongkong:—2500 cwt onions R E Dadachanji and Co.

S S Singapore Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Muristan for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd.

VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN ORISSA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the following contributions in addition to Rs. 539 previously acknowledged:—

The Cotton Merchants and Makadams' Association Rs. 500, the N. N. Wadia Charities Rs. 100, Messrs. M. Vadilal and Company, Raichand H. Jhavery, Manilal Contractor, Godadbhai, D. Shah, each Rs. 25, C. A. Maniar and Co., Textile Trading and Company, Nagindas F. Chinai, C. Banamali and Company each Rs. 11, Mr. Mohanlal D. Desai, Mr. W. R. Puranik each Rs. 10, total receipts Rs. 1,303. Besides Mr. Lalji Dharmsi, has given medicine worth Rs. 100 and Messrs. Beliram and Brothers, R. P. Kothari and Co., Lavchand Varajdas and Co., Narotam Girdhar and Company, The Druggists and Chemists, have each kindly supplied some medicine. Messrs. Bansilal Bhogilal and Co., Agents, the Saraswati Oil and Manufacturing Company, Ahamedabad has sent Rs. 125 to give charkha free to the poor. Mr. Karsondas Chilia, the member, Servants of India Society, has kindly given some khadi cloth to distribute to the poor. Let me offer my sincere thanks to all who have so kindly helped the Ashram. Those wishing to send any help in any kind will please send it to the following address:—Yours, etc.,

G. C. MISRA,
Secretary, Gandhiseeashram,
Champapurhat, Po. Byree,
District Cuttack, Orissa,
B. N. Rly.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

REPORT OF MONTAGU & CO.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The Weekly Bullion Letter of Messrs. Montagu and Co. states:—

Gold:—The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 3rd inst. amounted to £143,091,105 as compared with £142,778,615 on the previous Wednesday.

About £900,000 gold came on offer this week in the open market. Indian enquiry was more active, and a substantial proportion was taken for the Continent, and thus only £150,000 was acquired by the Bank. There was a revival of demand for Durban shipment. £127,000 will be shipped by the steamer leaving on the 15th inst., and some has been sold for shipment by the steamer a fortnight later.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced since our last letter:—

	Received. £	Withdrawn. £
February 4th	nil	21,000
February 5th	nil	2,000
February 6th	Nil	nil
February 8th.	150,000	nil
February 9th.	nil	7,000
February 16th	nil	89,000

The receipt of £150,000 on the 8th inst. was in the form of bar gold and was understood to be of South African origin. The destinations of the £110,000 sovereigns withdrawn were given as follows:—£72,000 to India, £21,000 to Argentina and £17,000 to Holland. During the week under review £24,000 on balance has been received by the Bank, making a net influx since the 1st January 1926 of £107,000. The net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard is now reduced to £11,488,000.

The United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ending the 3rd inst. were:—

IMPORTS.

Russia	£480,650
British W. Africa	27,582
British S. Africa	489,533
Anglo-Egyptian Soudan	3,055
Other Countries	325
	£1,001,145

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£18,000
France	61,685
Brazil	2,000
Kenya	4,260
Straits Settlements	35,860
Other Countries	683
	£122,428

According to a recent General Bulletin of the American Mining Congress, the United States Government has 2,500,000,000 dollars in gold stored in the New York Assay office, 600,000,000 dollars in the Philadelphia Mint, 500,000,000 dollars in the San Francisco Mint, and 400,000,000 dollars in the Denver Mint. The mints last year produced the largest amount of gold coin in their history. The Bulletin adds that the Director of the U. S. Mint states that gold production in the United States is increasing on the whole, but is decreasing in Alaska.

The fact that India has taken in one calendar year—1925—about £45,500,000 worth of gold, and notwithstanding that a considerable portion was imported in the form of sovereigns that large amount was practically absorbed for industrial purposes and for hoarding, "not for currency," renders the question of what may be available from the world's output for that purpose a matter of much interest. Statistics as to industrial use are difficult to obtain. A serious attempt however is made by the Director of the U. S. Mint to estimate such consumption in the United States. The amount of new material thus used in that country is said to have been lately about £8,000,000 each year. Hence if the rest of the world, India excepted, be assumed to absorb only three times that quantity for such purposes, £22,000,000 is accounted for; this added to the Indian consumption of £45,500,000 makes a total of £77,500,000 as compared with a world production in 1925 of £81,000,000. If the estimate for the rest of the world be anything like correct, it is obvious that gold required for currency purposes may have to be drawn largely from existing stocks held as gold reserves, such, for instance, as that held in the United States of America, always provided that India continues to absorb gold in such very large amounts. The net imports of gold into India during the financial year 1924/5 were larger than in the calendar year 1925, 55 as against 45 1/2 millions sterling. Therefore were the preceding estimate at all near the mark the consumption for industry and hoarding during those particular twelve months must have exceeded the production of fresh metal.

SILVER.

Although this week's steamer is timed to arrive for the Bombay February 'settlement' the market has not shown any signs of enthusiasm. Probably arrangements have gradually been made beforehand for any necessary transference of silver for the purpose, also conditions there may not indicate any urgency of demand or stringency of supplies. Nevertheless the tone has kept fairly steady, and sellers have held back when prices had an inclination to droop. On the other hand the market does not seem to have much power of resilience, and a tired feeling might easily develop owing to the absence of any potential factors for a rise. China has not been actively working this week, and America has worked both ways.

The United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 3rd inst. were:—

IMPORTS.

Mexico	£26,800
Other Countries	1,018
	£27,818

EXPORTS.

Hungary	£45,170
Bengal	10,000
Other Countries	21,914
	£77,084

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, February 2.

Jute:—Alliance 445.33; Anglo-Indian 365-52; Auckland 189, Barnagor 135, Baily 154, Birla 6/12, Belvedere 395, Budge-Budge 360, Caledonian 470, Chapdani 142; Clive 29/14, Craig 4/10 Cheviot 263; Dalhousie 317; Delta 405; Empire 42, Fort Gloster 720, Fort William 256/51 Gondalpara 749, Gouregore 639, Hukumchand 9, Hooghly 63/8.51; Howrah 34/14/10, Kamarhatty 468; Kankanarrah 392/8; Kelvin 680, Kinnisoin 875; Lansdowne 215; Lawrence 543, Lothian 323; Naihati 380; National 22/14, New Central 161, Northbrook 45/8, Nudea 40; Orient 156; Presidency 6/12, Reliance 53, Soorah 20; Standard 345, Union 473, Waverly 6/12; Hessian 16/2, Jute 96/8.

Cotton:—Dunbar 162, Keshavram Cotton 4, Rangunge 30/4.

Miscellaneous—B. I Corporation 4/12; B. I Still 12/8 Marshalls 3/2, Imperial Bank 1493, Imperial Cotty. 385.

Remarks:—Jute shares declined heavily at the close of the market. Alliance dividend believe to be Rs. 15 per share.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

ADDITIONAL POWERS.

The report of the Committee appointed last year by the Government of Bombay to examine the question of the future of village panchayats is published. The Committee recommend amendment of the Bombay Village Panchayat Act in several directions with a view to confer additional powers on the panchayats and to extend their usefulness. Among the recommendations are:

That villagers themselves should be given a voice in the question of instituting a Panchayat;

that the word "male" in section 7 should be omitted, thereby giving the vote to adults of both sexes;

that the Act should be so amended as to permit of the removal of the ex officio patel at the discretion of the Collector on a representation being made by the District Local Board.

that the control of fairs, bazars, slaughter houses, and cart stands, should be made a duty of the Village Panchayat;

that Village Irrigation works should be entrusted to Village Panchayats for protection and management and that where water for irrigation has been provided by the Village Panchayat, the latter body should be empowered to levy a water rate;

that Government and the District Local Board respectively should contribute to the Village Panchayat Fund an amount equal to that raised by house tax, and 2/3rd of such amount, provided that in no case should a District Local Board be required to contribute a sum in excess of Rs. 500 or more than an amount equal to 2/3rd of the local fund cess leviable in the Panchayat area; and

JUDICIAL AND CRIMINAL POWERS.

that the powers of trying civil and criminal cases of a petty nature should be given to selected village panchayats on the lines of the United Provinces Village Panchayat Act, 1920, the officers to be given revisional jurisdiction to be in the case of civil suits, an officer of the Judicial Department, and in the case of criminal proceedings, the District Magistrate.

The Committee recommend that instructions should be issued by which it should be obligatory for the Collector to call for the opinion of the Village Panchayats on the annawari of the crops in their villages.

The Committee disapprove of the provision of special representation for depressed classes and also the proposal that the franchise under section 7 of the Act should be restricted to persons paying direct taxation.

Messrs. R. G. Pradhan, B. G. Desai, S. M. Bharucha, W. S. Mukadam and P. R. Chikodi have attached minutes of dissent to the report.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 2.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	56 0 0
Brass, English	1	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 0 0
Brass, English	1½	56 0 0
Brass, English	1 3/4	56 0 0
Brass, English	2	56 0 0
Brass, German 3/4 to	2	51 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 2.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper French	3/4 to 2	59 8 0
Do. German	3/4	57 12 0
Do.	1	57 12 0
Do.	1¼	57 12 0
Do. American	1½	61 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	61 0 0
Do.	2	61 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		60 0 0
Panchteka Joint		25 8 0
Copper, English Bars		59 8 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		73 0 0
Lead, Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		51 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1 3/4 to 2		54 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1 3/4 to 2		60 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1¼		60 0 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		58 12 0

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, March 2.

Shapurji	No. 6¼	0 8 3
Finn	No. 6½	0 8 5
Kilachand	No. 8¼	0 8 6
David	No. 10½	0 9 9
Shapurji	No. 10¼	0 9 6
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 9 9
Currimbhoy	No. 12¼	0 10 6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 10 6
Kilachand	No. 14¼	0 10 3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 12 3
Japan	No. 20	0 14 6
Japan	No. 1	1 4 9
Japan	No. 40	1 8 9
Japan	No. 42½	1 7 0

SILVER.

Bombay, March 2.

Ready:—68/11

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 68/12. Highest 68/10 A. 6 p.m. 68/10.

Vaida Chitai:—Opening 0/12/6.

Vaida Cutar:—Opening 1/2/6.

Tone Market:—Quiet.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 2.

Ready:—21/5/6.

Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/4/9. Highest 21/5/3. At 6 p.m. 21/5/3.

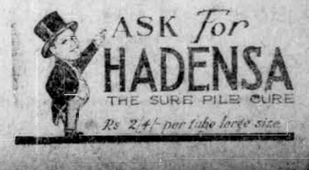
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/5/0. Highest 21/5/9. At 6 p.m. 21/5/9.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Chitar:—Opening 0/1/3.

Vaida Chitar:—Opening 0/2/3

Tone Market:—Steady.



BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

[From our own Correspondent.]

March 2.

To-day Reuter reported a further drop of 31 to 24 points in old crop and 26 points in New Crop in New York futures. The market eased on heavy liquidation of March Contract and general liquidation of old "bull" accounts. Liverpool has been reported 16 to 12 points down.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 1st instant (4.50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Stale bull liquidation cause of decline. Market now steadier."

Messrs. Unrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 1st instant as under:—

"Market declined on increased long liquidation owing to weakness in securities and grain markets. Looks lower."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. agents Messrs. M. & B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool firm:—

"Heavy Manchester selling, hedging stocks."

The World's Spinners takings of American cotton for week ending 27th February were 272,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 10,337,000 bales, against 9,149,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,188,000 bales.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 1st instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:—

"Market has still downward tendency. Undertone is poor both here and in Manchester. Sentiment is bearish."

The weakness now in evidence in the American markets is apparently due to heavy liquidation of the March Contract coupled with the liquidation of old "Bull" accounts. We are of the opinion that a further serious decline can hardly be justified and when once a greater portion of the liquidation has been absorbed we think that the movement will again be upward.

Till yesterday our market had maintained a fairly steadier feeling despite the renewed weakness of the Home markets, but to-day our market has taken a distinctly downward course and prices have dropped by about Rs. 5. The future is difficult to gauge and operations should be restricted to the smallest possible extent.

In sympathy with continued decline reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened easier this morning at Rs. 350 i.e. Rs. 4 lower than yesterday's closing rate for Broach April/May and further declined to Rs. 348 on Commission Houses selling. From this level the market gradually improved to Rs. 350 on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 349½ and going up to Rs. 350½ on buying by Commission Houses closed at Rs. 350½.

Broach July/August opened at Rs. 347 and dropped to Rs. 344 on several Commission Houses selling but again recovered to Rs. 346 on Shroffs buying and closed at the same rate. Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 320 and steadily improved to Rs. 322½ and closed at Rs. 320. Shroffs were moderate buyers. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 315 and gradually improved to Rs. 317½ on one Japanese House and general buying and closed at Rs. 317. Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 261 and Rs. 265 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday with poor enquiry and Holders showing anxiety to reduce their stocks.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

6 P.M.

Bombay, March 2.

Fully Good Broach April/May 350 1/4
Fully Good Broach July/August 347
Fully Good Bengal March 261½
Fully Good Bengal May 265½
Fine Oomra March 323
Fine Oomra May 318

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 2.

	Super-fine.	Fine.	Good.	F. Good.
M G Bengal	292	282	270	260
M G S Punjab	288	278	266	256
M G Oomra No. 3	342	332	317	
M G Central Provinces No. 1	377	367	352	
M G Central Provinces No. 2	365	355	340	
M G Broach No. 2	378	373	367	
M G Khandesh	323	313	298	
M G Mathia		288	278	268

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 2.

Fully Good Broach April/May	350
Fully Good Broach July/August	346
Fully Good Bengal March	261
Fully Good Bengal May	265
Fine Oomra March	322
Fine Oomra May	317

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 2.

	Ready.	New. March.
Bengal Superfine M G	295	.....
Bengal Fine M G	285	.....
Bengal F G M G	270	266
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	265/70	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	270	.....
Punjab-Americans M G	370/80	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	350/60	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/60	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/50	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/50	.....
Arvi Fine M G	335/50	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	315/40	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	310/35	330
Mulkapur Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	375/80	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	365	.....
Muthia Fine M G	285	.....
Muthia F G M G	270	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	330/35	.....
Westerns M G	290/300	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/75	.....
Cambodia M G	.....	.....

DEPRESSION IN LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. received on Tuesday the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., of New York:—

"Market depressed by continued outside selling; sales are being made on orders from Wall Street and Bombay. Liverpool 'spot' market is weak."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday,	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,999	2,61,554	1,98,262
Central India ..	3,143	2,88,125	1,92,947
Barsi and Nagar ..	1,568	1,58 182	1,39,165
Hyderabad-Gaorani	879	57,606	71,200
Berar	3,378	3,62 383	4,14,495
Central Provinces ..	1,854	1,85,217	2,03,739
Total Oomras ..	12,821½	13,13,657	12,19,748
Dholera	260	1,43,786	83,459
N.W. Provinces ..	151	1,23,789	1,21,374
Rajputana	456	72.135	36,657
Sind-Punjab ..	875	1:87,018	2,87,904
Broach	3,914	1.79.226	31,141
Coompta & Dharwar	374	16,412	16,402
Westerns-Northerns	197	10,518	17,656
Coconada		1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,513	8,267
Persian	48	2,215	1.545
American		200	9,048
Egyptian and African	100	34,754	25,694
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		439	3,485
Total ..		18,996 20,91,633	18,63.294

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 25th Feb: This year	Last year
Europe	4,382	2,86,221	2,52,900
Japan & China ..	6,965	9,52,603	8,50,373
Coast Ports		13,962	8,402
Up country by Rail. ..		48,273	8,060
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		1,05,983	99,259
Total		11,247	14,07,042 12,18,994

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 1.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 200 bales.

Mid Americans Spot	10.91
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	16.95
New York 11 a.m.	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
March	19.10
May	18.54
July	17.95
New York Noon Call—	
March	19.12
May	18.56
July	17.97
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
March	18.38
Oct.	16.75

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 1.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

March	9.51—.07
May	9.47—.08
June	9.43—.06
July	9.40—.06
October	9.15—.05
December	9.08—.04
January	9.09—.04
March	910, unchgd.

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, March 1.

March	16.00 unchgd.
May	15.75—.65
November	15.80 unchgd.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 1.

March	15.85—.15
April	15.65—.25
May	15.55—.25
June	15.50—.25
July	15.42—.26
August	15.47—.23
September	15.47—.28
October	15.52—.28
November	15.52—.28
December	15.52—.28
January	15.47—.28

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 1.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—	
March	9.42—.16
April	9.38—.15
May	9.39—.16
June	9.36—.13
July	9.33—.13
August	9.24—.12
September	9.15—.11
October	9.08—.12
November	8.98—.14
December	8.98—.14
January	8.99—.14
February	8.99—.12
March	8.99—.11

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 1.

Seinde. Good	6.45
Seinde. Fully Good	6.85
Seinde Fine	7.25
Bengal Good	6.55
Bengal Fully Good	6.95
Bengal Fine	7.35
Oomra Good	7.25
Ooomra. Fully Good	7.65
Oomra. Fine	8.05
Broach Good	7.75
Broach Fully Good	8.15
Broach Fine	8.55

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York March 1.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipt at all U.S. Ports 32,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 21,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 52,000.

Futures at New York May	18.58—.31
Futures at New York July	17.77—.23
Futures at New York Oct.	17.26—.24
Spot Cotton at New York	19.45—.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.22—.43
Futures at New Orleans March	18.22—.28
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	16.62—.25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	18 7/8
Demand Bills	4.8556
Silver Commercial Bars	66½

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York March 1.

Futures at New York:	
May	18.38—.31
July	17.77—.31
October	17.26—.24
December	16.94

Liverpool, March 1.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—	
May	9.39—.16
July	9.33—.13
October	9.08—.12
December	9.98

WHEAT.

London, March 1.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. 51/3 M/A sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—58 1/2 lbs. 50 M/A sellers.
Tone:—Quiet.
Australian 57/3 M/A sellers.
Tone:—Quiet.

SEED.

London, March 1.

Linseed Argentine quiet.
£14 9/16 M/A paid 14 1/2 A/M paid, 14 3/4 M/J paid.
Cottonseed £7 5/8 M/A sellers. Steady.
Castorseed £17 3/4 M/A sellers firm.
Linseed Bombay £17 3/4 M/A nominal.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £19 3/4 A/M seller.
Rapeseed Toria £20 M/A sellers.
Yellow Guzerat—not quoted.
Brown Cawnpore £20 3/4 A/M sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Tending easier.

LINSEED.

London, March 1.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags M/A
Tone:—Quiet rather easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April offered 29/10 1/2.
May/Aug. offered 30.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 1.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta—15/4 July September sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/6 Oct/Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 15/7 July/Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 15/7 3/4 July/Sept. sellers.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, March 2.

(Issued by the Hindusstani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

	Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI:—	
Textile Per lb	0 14 0
Century ,,	0 13 6
Jacob ,,	0 13 6
E. D. Sassoon ,,	0 13 6
Elphinstone ,,	0 13 6
Bombay Cotton ,,	0 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—	
Standard ,,	1 3 0
Century ,,	1 2 9
Hindustan ,,	1 3 6
Fazal (Mahal) ,,	1 3 9
Phoenix ,,	1 2 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ,,	1 3 3
Manekji (Patangia) ,,	1 2 0
Kaliamardan ,,	1 3 0
Daud Sahib ,,	1 1 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—	
Rachael Mill ,,	1 3 3
Hindustan ,,	1 3 0
David Mill ,,	1 3 3
Apollo ,,	1 3 3
E. D. Sassoon ,,	1 2 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Kohinoor Mill ,,	1 2 3
Swan Finlay ,,	1 2 3
Gold Mohor ,,	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.—	
Textile (Hand) ,,	1 1 6
Spring (Merchant) ,,	1 1 6
Century (Bugle) ,,	1 1 0
Apollo (Pyala) ,,	1 0 9
Tata Mill (Darji) ,,	1 1 6
Sakuntala ,,	1 1 3
Sundari Braud ,,	1 1 3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ,,	1 3 6
Jacob E. D. ,,	1 2 0
Century ,,	1 3 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ,,	1 2 6
Century ,,	1 2 0
Jacob E. D. ,,	1 1 0
1386 Tata ,,	3 5 0
CHECK GREY DRILL by lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton Per piece	5 0 0
Jamshed ,,	5 0 0
Century ,,	5 4 0
Pearl Pabaney £ 5 ,,	5 4 0
Hindustan No. 902 ,,	5 8 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—	
Kasturchand Mill:— ,,	6 5 0
Bombay United ,,	0 0 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur ,,	12 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney ,,	9 6 0
Hindustan ,,	9 12 0
E. D. Rachael ,,	8 4 0
SALITA:—	
Century Per lb	0 0 0
Textile ,,	0 0 0
Spring (Merchant) ,,	0 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	2 11 6
777 Crescent ,,	2 11 6
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—	
Kanta Per lb	0 0 0
Great ,,	0 0 0
Phoenix ,,	0 0 0
Kohinoor ,,	0 0 0
CHADAR KORI CALENDAR:—	
Hindustan Per Piece	0 0 0
David ,,	1 1 0

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Mar. 2

Bombay, March 1.

Mill shares remained firm by good budget. It opened steady but eased off by profit taking but again recovered by fresh purchases, specially Pearl, Crescent, Nagpur were strong, other shares were also steady.

In cash shares Gokak changed hands at 120, Pabaney 192/2, E D United Rs. 15, Dawn 725, Khatau 106/4, Premier at 60.

Tata Hydro was also firm at 957/8 and Trans Ordy 117/8.

Imperial Bank was easier at 1485 and partly paid at 382/8, other bank shares ruled steady.

Shivrajpur closed at 49/8 Tata Steel D'd. 46/4 and Ordy 16/4.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Rs.	Last Quotations Divid.	Rs.	
Bank of India	50	3	71-8	X D
Baroda ..	50	4	73	X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ¼	52	
Central	25	1¾	22 4	X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	81	
Imperial	500	40	1485	
Imperial Contributo--	*125	10	382 8	x D
Union	7½	..	3 8	

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	10	12
Central India Mining.	10	4-88	31	
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	43	12
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	65	
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	185	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2	8
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	50	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	820	X D
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	140	X D
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	110	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	87	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	81	x D
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	84	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	72	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	72	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	73	x D
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	81	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	91	
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152	8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	647	8
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	68	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	155	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	225	
Scindia Steam ..	30	..	9	4

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.		77
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	562	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	860	x D
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	117	8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61	4 x D
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	87-8	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	957	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	842	8
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	415	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	625	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	175	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	940	
Indian Cotton,. ..	126	20	202	8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215	
New Berar	500	80	800	x D
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100	x D
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	552	
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	800	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	x D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	162	8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	10	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	440	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	125	XD
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11	4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	52	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 ..	5	1 XD
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	175	
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73	x D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	302-8	x D
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	35	
Port Canning	1,000	50	635	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	100	6 p.c.y	103	
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	30	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	46	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	16	4
Thacker	50	..	100	
Telephone	50	1	22	8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	..	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	..	15	..	3 14
New India	..	25	1-0	14 10
Oriental Life	..	50	30 p.c.	870
Vulcan	..	10	..	2 12

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	415	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	256	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	355	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	6	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	961	4
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	400	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fince Counts..	250	..	32	
Century	100	20y	426	4
Central India O. ..	100	16	507	8
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	402	8
Ceylon	100	..	55	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	132	8
Coorla	100	7y	150	
Crescent	100	6	227	8
Currimbhoy	250	..	385	
David	500	..	350	
Dawn	250	40	715	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	1	0 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	295	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	..	155	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	26	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	295	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	921	4
Finlay	100	4	132	8
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	600	
Globe	100	..	30	
Gokak	100	7	118	12
Gold Mohur	100	..	12	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1300	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	187	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	405	
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2	
Jamshed O.	250	..	75	
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	72	8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200	
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	117	8
Kilachand	25	..	4	4
Kohinoor	500	..	975	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5100	
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	34	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	115	
Madras United ..	250	15	425	
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2125	
Mathradas	100	..	205	
Meyer Sassoon ..	500	..	93	12
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2650	
New City of Bombay.	100	10	210	
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	373	12
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	560	
Phoenix	100	15	460	
Planet	100	..	8	
Premier	100	..	62	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	32	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	525	8
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7400	
Simplex	250	..	157	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50	12
Standard	500	100	1309	
Swadeshi	100	18	511	4
Swan	100	8	167	8
Tata Mill O.	500	..	107	8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1940	
Vishnu P.	500	35	535	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	700	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Mar.

Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	410
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	355
Bombay Dyeing	950,	965	950	961-4
Century ..	435	441-4	435	438-12
Central India ..	498-12	507-8,	498-12	507-8
Colaba Land ..	..	..	..	132-8
Crescent ..	..	220	230 220	227-8
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	150
Fazulbhoy ..	912-8	926-4	910	921-4
Finaly	..	..	..	133-12
Globe	..	..	..	30
Gokak	..	..	..	118-12
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	187-8
Indorc Malwa ..	..	..	..	405
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	975
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	115
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	205
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	92-8
Mysore	..	..	..	112-8
New Great ..	..	360 378-12	360	373-12
Pearl		345, 565,	545	560
Pabany	..	..	..	295
Pehoenix.. ..	..	..	..	447-8
Simplex	150	157-8	150	150
Swadeshi ..	502-8	511-4	502-8	511-4
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	110

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	162-8
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	155
Tram Co., Ord. ..	..	..	..	113-12
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	11
Central India Mining	..	..	..	30-8
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	45
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	65
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	..	50
Tata Hydro	933-12	957-8	933-12	957-8
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	..	..	..	46-4
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	..	..	..	16-4

SHARES.

London, March 1.

Hongkong Bank	128 1/2
Chartered Bank	£23.
National Bank	£17 1/2
P. and O. Bank	£9 3/8
Eastern Bank	£5 15/16

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 2.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st March, 1926.

Cotton	18,996 bales.
Wheat	7,206 cwts.
Linseed	7,695 cwts.
Rape, etc.	1,157 cwts.
Gingelly-seed	388 cwts.
Poppyseed	92 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,348 cwts.
Castorseed	10,754 cwts.
Rice	21,831 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,880 cwts.
Cottonseed	15,217 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1,165 cwts.
Juwar	2,092 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	3,281 cwts.
Coal	33 tons.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 1.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £87 3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92 1/8—1/8.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101½+1/16.
Conversion Loan £74 7/8+1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102 1/4 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2 unchgd.
Consols 2½ p.c. 55 2/8 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 52 1/2.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68 3/4 unchgd.
Government Securities 3 p.c. 58 3/4 unchgd.

RUBBER.

London, March 1.

Para Up River Fine Spot 25 April/May nominal.
Tone:—Dull.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 27 buyers 27 1/2 sellers.
Tone:—Rather better supported.

METALS.

London, March 1.

English best Selected Copper	£62½
Standard Copper G.M. B.	£58 13/16.
Copper Braziers	£75
Yellow Metal	69 3/4
Hard Spelter	32
Corrugated Sheets	£16 1/8

London, March 1.

Tin Block £ 291½.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, March 1.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6

BARLEY.

London, March 1.

Karachi Barley—Not quoted.

The Prime Minister of Nepal has refused to accept his election of Presidentship of the next session of the Hindu Mahasabha.

The R. A. F. fliers have arrived at Assuan. One machoine has apparently been slightly damaged while landing.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 2.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32
Bank's buying T/T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 980
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1046
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1025

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 124¾
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 129¾

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85.15/16
London—Paris Frcs 131.45
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Near steady, forward quiet.

London, March 1.

Tele. Transfer 1/6 5/32.
Bar Gold ...£4/4 11 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30 9/16. Steady.

London, March 1.

Rentes 3 per cent.	49 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	30 9/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	30 9/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Very quiet, steady.
Interest day to day loan 4 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loans 4 per cent.
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3 12/26.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 2.

Market Rates:—
Bank Telegraphic 1/6 3/32
Bank Demand 1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 3/8
Frs. Demand
American Dollars 273
Hongkong Dollars 158½
Shanghai 201¼
Japan 123¾
Singapore 156½
Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.12
Oslo	22.53
Amsterdam	12.14
Switzerland	25.25

New York, March 1.

Demands Bill 4856.

London, March 1.

Exchange on London in Paris 13.100.
Exchange on London Germany 20.41 1/4
Exchange on London in Italy 121.10.

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 1.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/32.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 2.

3 Months 4 3/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 Month 5 1/4 per cent.
Money 3 Months 5 1/4 per cent.
Money 6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, March 2.

Sovereigns Ready 13/5/0.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/3
National Bank Bar Gold 21/8/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/3
Bar gold

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Spring Meeting, Second Day.

Aga Khan's Hockey Tournament: Ralli Bros v B. E. S. ex-Students, 4-15 p.m. B. B. C. I. (H.Q.) v P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, 5.30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana ground.

Lecture by Prof. A. V. W. Jackson on "The Track of Alexander the Great", Cama Oriental Institute, Hornby Road, 5-45 p.m.

Public lecture by Miss M. Catherine Davis of the League of Mercy on "The Need of Social Purity Work in Bombay" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas presiding.

THURSDAY, March 4.

Governor's informal visit to Beggars' Relief Camp Rowli Hill, Sion Fort. 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Millowners' Association, Annual General Meeting, Hornby Road, 11-30 a.m.

FRIDAY, March 5.

The P and O s.s. Razmak with English mails of February 18, ex, Narkunda due at 5 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 4 p.m. on the 28th ultimo and left there at 12-50 a.m. the following day.

The N Y K steamer "Genoa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 27th February and is due to arrive here on or about the 22nd March.

CORPORATION AND CO-OPTION.

A joint meeting of the successful candidates of the Bombay Congress Nationalist Municipal Party and the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board, will be held at the Congress House, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to select Party candidates for contesting the forthcoming election of co-opted members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

"REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS OF ANCIENT INDIA."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Marwari Vidyalaya when Principal Ramdeo will deliver a lecture in English on "Representative Institutions of Ancient India". All are requested to attend.

ALL-INDIA HEDJAZ CONFERENCE.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held in the Hamidia Musjid, Pydhownie, to-day (Wednesday), at 8.30 p.m. (S. T.), when Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Maulane Shah Sulemin Phulwari, Maulana Abdul Qadir Badauni and others will speak on the objects of the All-India Hedjaz Conference to be held in Bombay, in April next.

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXHIBITION.

An exhibition of physical culture feats will take place by the members of the Ladies Section of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League as also by the pupils of the eight Bombay Girls' High Schools at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m., where Swedish Drill, Dumbbells Exercises, Dancing, Ball drill, Balancing feats etc. will be displayed. The Hon. Sir P. B. Navroji will preside and Lady Nariman will give away the prizes.

The admission is by tickets and the whole proceeds will be devoted to the League's Charity Fund.

PROF. JACKSON'S LECTURE.

To-day (Wednesday) at 5.45 p.m. (S. T.), Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson of the Columbia University, New York, will under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute deliver a lecture at the Institute Premises, Sukhadwalla Buildings, Dorabji Street, off Hornby Road, next to Apollo Track of Alexander the Great". The meeting will be presided over by Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, J.P.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Smallpox 6 attacks and 5 deaths. Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil. the total mortality this day last year was 93; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 73.

SHIV JAYANTI AT BANDRA.

Under the auspices of the District Hindu Sabha, Shree Shiv Jayanti will be celebrated on the open space, of the Municipal School, Water Field Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

The following programme has been arranged:—(1) Shehir Powadas; (2) Demonstration of Lathi, by Bandra Lathi Class, and (3) Lecture by Sit. Babasaheb Paranjpye. The meeting will be presided over by Mr. Girijashankar Trivedi.

LADIES' ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

A ladies' elocution competition will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association at the Vanita Vishram Hall as noted below:—

Tuesday (the 9th instant) at 6 p.m. Marathi Junior Competition.

Wednesday (the 10th instant) at 6 p.m. Marathi Junior Competition.

Thursday (the 11th instant), Gujarathi Junior and Senior Competition.

Friday (the 12th instant) Marathi Senior Competition.

Saturday (the 13th instant) from 5 to 7 p.m. Marathi Senior Competition.

Sunday (the 14th instant) from 5 to 7 p.m. Prize Distribution.

CRUSHED UNDER BALE.

Krishna Mahadeo a Hindu labourer was stacking cotton bales at Cotton Green on Tuesday morning when a bale fell on him and crushed him to death. His body was removed to the morgue for inquest, where the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

An appeal against the judgment of the Sessions Judge in Mansell Pleydell case was filed in the High Court at Lahore on Tuesday by Rai Bahadur Moti Sagar, Advocate, on behalf of accused. The application for bail which was also put in to-day will be heard by the Chief Justice to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S RACES
Single Horse Card of
TURF EXPERT
Contains some high dividend horses.
Make up your losses by getting these cards from
TARAPOREVALA
190, Hornby Road, Fort.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE KURLA PLATE, Div. I.—6 furlongs. 2-0 p.m.

HOPEFUL	1
SHYLOCK	2
BUDDER	3

THE KURLA PLATE, Div. II.—6 furlongs. 2-30 p.m.

SHANGHAI	1
MOHNI HILL	2
MAKE SURE	3

THE KURLA PLATE Div. III.—6 furlongs, 3-0 p.m.

FATEH KHAN	1
RED LIPS	2
TAIMARLUNG	3

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP.—3.30 p.m. 1 mile.

RIVERINE	1
VAINQUEUR	2
LUCKY MAN	3

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE, Div. II —1 mile, 4-0 p.m.

MANSOOR BEG	1
MOOLTAN	2
FRONTIER FORCE	3

THE MUMBRA PLATE.—1½ miles, 4-30 p.m.

RARITY	1
VAZIRULMULK	2
MAYIAH	2

THE CARNAVON PLATE.—1½ miles 5-0 p.m.

RADHAPIARI	1
CANDLE HILL	2
LOVE GLASS	3

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP—1 mile 5-30 p.m.

TRAJANUS	1
FRENCH BRIAR	2
KATERFELTO	3

THE FIRMERY PLATE.—6 furlongs. 6-0 p.m.

LADY THEO	1
KALEDIN	2
BELL'S LIFE	3

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE Div. I. —1 mile, 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG	1
KURDISTAN	2
PROMISE	3

SELECTIONS BY LUCKY LAD.

THE KURLA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

RASOOL	1
SHYLOCK	2
TOOFAN	F

THE KURLA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

MOHUL HILL	1
THE EAGLE	2
DANA	F

THE KURLA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

STRANGE SPRING	1
SHUNKER	2
ZAGLOOL	F

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

MANSOOR BEG	1
MOOLTAN	2
FRONTIER FORCE	F

THE MUMBRA PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

RARITY	1
TIGER KING	2
AMANRA	F

THE CARNARVON PLATE.

RADHAPIARI	1
FUN OF THE FAYRE	2
CANDLE HILL	F

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.

TRAJANUS	1
PORTSOY	2
WASP	F

THE FERMOY PLATE.

LADY THEO	1
PROSE AND VERSE	2
BARBARY	F

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

SHAMAKARNA (Bracket)	1
KURDISTAN	2
ROSE ROYAL	F

BEATS ON SATURDAY.

ODDS AT RANDOM.

(1) Frontier Force Rs. 48, (2) Safeer 12½ to 1, (3) Budder 10 to 1, (4) Sultan Beg 34 to 1, Arabian Star 3½ to 1, Goorjee 7 to 1, Amara 9 to 1, Dawood 12 to 1, Sabah 18 to 1, Minister 31½ to 1, Nadir Shah 32 to 1, Wild Cherry 32½ to 1, Fatha 52 to 1, Sarfil 58 to 1, Natak 68 to 1.

(1) Mijrin Rs. 92, (2) Riyad 4 to 1, (3) Ravi even, (3) Summerton 45 to 1, Nayim 5 to 1, Buchefalos 16 to 1, Fakir Forad 20 to 1, Amar 25 to 1, Balkees 60 to 1, Cash 63 to 1, Variety 94 to 1.

(1) Arab Prince Rs. 74-8, (2) Mooltan 3½ to 1, (3) Collingwood 8 to 1, (4) Mamelukе 6 to 1, Solomon's Song 7 to 1, Rami 7½ to 1, Hopeful 10 to 1, Vin 14 to 1, Othelo 19 to 1, Mooafak 33 to 1, Cairo 45 to 1, Little Joker 78 to 1, Watchmaker 100 to 1.

(1) Belle's Life Rs. 31, (2) Shingled 5 to 1, (3) Motu Prosio 3½ to 1, (4) Stormont 4 to 1, Silver Charm 10 to 1, Polo King 15 to 1, Pin Money 16 to 1.

(1) Lowborn Rs. 35-8, (2) Vainquer 8 to 1, (3) Glenhelicon 3 to 1, (4) Barbary 7 to 1, Crushed Glass 6 to 1, Revue 6 to 1, Fun of the Fayre 13 to 1.

(1) Brilliant Lady Rs. 96, (2) Mendy 12 to 1, (3) Prose and Verse 14 to 1, (4) Riverine 9 to 1, Torose 3 to 1, Pack Up 3 to 1, The Sliding Stone 7½ to 1, Hot Lips 9 to 1, The Fliver 15 to 1.

(1) Bonnie Lad Rs. 166, (2) Greenfinch, (3) Rabalto 3 to 1, (4) Affable 21 to 1, The Monk (Bracket) 3 to 1, Church Town 5 to 1, Henri 5 to 1, Green Islet 8 to 1, Furser 24 to 1, Ox Trot 32 to 1, Unitoi 40 to 1.

(1) Lady Theo Rs. 37, (2) Ulster Ally 17 to 1, (3) Penetrate (Bracket) 4 to 1, (4) Grand Excel 14 to 1, Sauce 6 to 1, Lucky Lad 7 to 1, Voltoi 10 to 1, Carton Piere 11 to 1, Swithin (Bracket) 15 to 1, Unruly 43 to 1.

(1) Red Prince Rs. 1,305-8, (2) Khurdistan 4 to 1, (3) Hongkong (Bracket) evens, (4) Kumeruzaman 9 to 1, Milloo 14 to 1, Eagle 15 to 1, Dana 15 to 1, Durban 20 to 1, Battar 23 to 1, Lanka 40 to 1, Zoba 50 to 1, Labil 70 to 1, Fata-ul-Khair 80 to 1, Nadim 83 to 1, Ebrahim Beg 85 to 1, Khadevi 100 to 1, Good Luck 100 to 1.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

ORIONS BEAT ST. PETER'S HOSTEL.

The two matches on Tuesday provided quiet hockey, the Orion Sporting Club and Customs "B" defeating the St. Peter's Hostel and B. B. A. F. I. respectively. In the first game both sets of forwards played a big part, but the Orion defence was impregnable through Alec Gomes defending well. After the play had been in the Hostel area for some time D'Souza found himself unmarked and made no mistake with his shot.

The five minutes' rest seemed to have invigorated the Hostelites for they were unfortunate not to score. A little before the end Albert scored the second goal.

Orion S. C.	2 goals.
St. Peter's Hostel	0 goal.

Orion Sporting Club:—Myers; A. Gomes and Jackson; E. Perreira, A. C. Perreira and Gilman; P. Dharmai, D'Monte, D'Souza, Albert and Entiado.

St. Peter's Hostel:—Minass; E. Flory and Nissen; Mather, G. Flory and Giles; A. Taylor-Smith, Pearson, Whittenbury, W. Taylor-Smith and Henderson.

Referees:—Messrs. Moloney and Thornback.

CUSTOMS "B" WIN EASILY.

The second match was in the nature of a soft thing for the second string of the Customs. They were attacking for most of the time and should have done better had the forwards and half-backs not got so hopelessly entangled. The A. F. I. worked aimlessly and did not seem to concentrate on any fixed plan of action. In the first few minutes of the match Taylor scored the opening goal from a corner, and the same player increased the lead shortly before lemon-time as the result of a solo effort. The A. F. I. made a few spasmodic attacks in the second half but these fizzled out when Thornber and Fidgett came on the scene. Castellino notched the third goal as the result of a scrimmage, and repeated the performance a little later.

Customs B.	4 goals.
B. B. A. F. I.	0 goal.

Customs B.:—Caneiro; Thornber and Fidgett; Windsor, Rodricks and Butler; Burke, Boult, Castellino, Rodgers and Taylor.

B. B. A. F. I.:—Cabinetmaker; Charles and James; Dukes, Milson and Johnstone; Taylor-Smith, Mascarenhas, Parkhill, Greenhill and Vakil.

Referees:—Messrs. Kapadia and Nagporewalla.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4.15—K. A. Colaba vs. Callina Association.

5.30—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A., Byculla.

FOOT-BALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 1.

In the League Football First Division, Blackburn beat Sheffield United by three goals to one, and in the Second Division, Wolverhampton beat Darlington by one goal to nil.

In the Third Round, in a replay of the Scottish Cup, Aberdeen beat St. Johnstone by one goal to nil.—Reuter's Special.

EUROPEAN HITS INDIAN.

ASSAILANT NOT PROSECUTED.

Mr. R. G. Dandawate, pleader and councillor, Poona Municipality, writes under date March 1:—

On the night of 1st February, at the Poona Station, a European sailor dealt a severe blow to an Indian as a result of which the latter was seriously injured and had to be sent to a hospital. This was a cognizable offence under Section 120 of the Railway Act. But though there were, on the platform, a European Sergeant and Mr. Bavale, the reader to the Railway D. S. P., Poona, and also another police official, the assailant was not arrested there and then. Though a month has passed since then, the police do not seem to have done anything in the matter.

ADDITIONAL TAXATION

VEHEMENT NON-OFFICIAL OPPOSITION

ANIMAL SHOOTING BY POLICE

The Government again came triumphant yesterday out of the battle of words, not because their arguments were more convincing, but because they could capture a large portion of non-official vote, and on Tuesday again the defection of Moslems and Non-Brahmins turned the scale in favour of the Government. Government succeeded in carrying through the first reading of the Court Fees Act Amending Bill, and referred it to a Select Committee for report within one week. The opposition to the Bill from the non-officials was very vehement and persistent, but it was of no avail and numbers told in the end. The same old complaint that Government extravagance went on unchecked did not appeal to Government. The Finance Member in reply made a very lengthy speech couched in his usual sarcastic vein and this does not, naturally, put the House in good humour with him. His main theme was that Government had made retrenchments in several ways without their telling the public, but all the same useful and effective. "Oil is more valuable than vinegar" he informed the Council was a useful advice in giving refusals to other departments whenever they demanded money for their use. He was anxious to receive some real suggestions for making economies, but he had not received them so far, and it was no use vaguely speaking of them, he said. He then referred in his usual way to the suggestions made by Mr. Nariman and said he could not accept the advice of a member whose party had descended from the top of the poll to the bottom and quoted his favourite ballad "It was all very well to dissemble your love, but why did you kick me downstairs?" In such a party, he meant to convey to them, the Council could not have much confidence as representative of public opinion in the country. The Bill as stated was referred to a Select Committee for report.

TAXING TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY.

When Sir Henry introduced his Bill for taxing transfers of property in Bombay, the ever watchful Mr. Nariman saw a flaw in it and raised a point of order that this tax was the particular preserve of Municipalities and District Local Boards and not of the Government. This made the matter very complex, as most of the non-officials were emphatic that the Bill ought to be ruled out of order. The President asked the Legal Remembrancer to assist him, but as he did not receive sufficient light from him, he thought it was better to consult the Advocate-General and take his opinion on the matter. The Bill was, therefore, postponed to a future date.

SHOOTING ANIMALS.

One or two Bills were withdrawn by Government and a minor Bill went through its three readings in half-an-hour. The Bill for empowering the police officials to shoot animals in Bombay, which were "diseased or so severely injured that it would be cruelty to let them linger on" raised a lot of opposition from Hindu members, as to them the very idea was revolting. Do you shoot a human being simply because it is wounded or diseased, they asked? The provision was for Bombay city only, and it was supported by most of the public bodies. Some members thought that the idea of killing an animal was suggested by the belief of Christians that animals had no souls. Hindus, however, believed that every living animal possessed a soul, and these differing opinions were the cause of so much controversy. In the end the discussion was postponed.

SIR G. BUCHANAN BREAKS CONTRACT.

In the earlier part of the meeting, at question time, in reply to a question it came out that no restrictions were placed on the liberty of Mr. Horniman since his return from England. Mr. Cowasji was subjected to a number of cross-questions arising out of Mr. Nariman's question whether Sir George Buchanan had been removed from the Society of Engineers. Mr. Cowasji's reply, that he was no longer in the employ of Government did not satisfy members, and he was asked to ascertain the facts from England, by cable if necessary. The General Member said that the Association of Civil Engineers had kept the fact that he was removed confidential and Mr. Nariman at once jumped to his feet and asked: how did the Government know that it was kept confidential,—and Mr. Cowasji had to get out of the predicament with the bald reply that they had heard so. Further questions brought out no important information except the fact that Sir George Buchanan had to go away because he broke one of the terms of the contract. No day passes in the Council unless this Back Bay Scandal is discussed and some heat produced and the members are only waiting for Mr. Cowasji to make his long expected speech, for their patience is almost exhausted.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

OPPOSITION TO ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

The Legislative Council resumed its sitting on Tuesday, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

Mr. S. S. Dev, in resuming the discussion amendment to the Court Fees Act 1870, said the Bill had been rejected last year and it was again brought before them now. Government would never be satisfied until the Bill found a permanent place on the Statute Book. As it was the process of law passed sorely on the poor agriculturists and many of them were unable to take advantage of the law courts owing to their poverty. If Government took the opinion of Bar Councils they would find that the Bill would press hard on the agriculturist. He asked Government whether they would not be satisfied with one Taxation Bill which they had got through and give the people some breathing time.

WHERE THERE IS WILL—

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani said it was not for his side of the House to make retrenchments, but for the Government. When there was a cut of 60 lakhs of rupees the Government told them that it was impossible to make any cut, yet the very next day a cut was made of 60 lakhs and eventually there was a retrenchment of 75 lakhs. It was not proper to threaten the members that any refusal to enhance taxation would mean so much money kept out of the Transferred Departments, while the Reserved Departments would go on as usual. He complained that in spite of enhanced taxation there had been no substantial increase in Education. If Government were compelled to retrench it could do so easily.

MINISTER'S DEFENCE OF TAXATION.

Sir G. H. Hidayatulla said as usual the Deputy President had made mis-statements and he would have to expose their hollowness. Before 1920-21 the Local Boards were given 15 lakhs, but now that sum had been increased considerably. Many of the members had spoken of the sufferings of the poor ryots, but who was going to lend them Rs. 5,000? Under the Act only the moneylender would suffer, and he was afraid the members were taking their side. The poor agriculturists, he assured the Council, would not suffer under the arrangements. If they would look to the Transferred Department, they would find progress all round.

Mr. A. M. Mansuri said they had hard times and people were not very prosperous as they were during the boom time and he opposed the Bill.

MESTON SETTLEMENT TO BLAME.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav said there was a heavy deficit of 60 lakhs and Government had done their best to meet it and complained that Meston Settlement was responsible for their present predicament.

AN EXPLANATION.

Sir Leslie Hudson said a misconception had been created by Mr. Abercrombie's opposition to the previous Bill. The fact was that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was opposed only to that part of the Bill which taxed the Commercial community.

Mr. C. M. Saptarshi said if Mr. S. T. Kambli's amendment was accepted restricting the scope of the Bill to suits over Rs. 5,000, then the expected revenue would be substantially reduced. But before levying further taxation it was the duty of Government to make retrenchments in all direction. His side of the House was quite willing to suggest retrenchment to the extent of 50 lakhs, but then the Government benches would oppose it as unreasonable. During the last 2 or 3 years their expenditure had increased by three crores of rupees.

MINISTER'S IGNORANCE OF RYOTS' LOT.

Sir Gulam Hussain had asked as to who was going to lend a poor agriculturist Rs. 5,000. He was sorry that although he had been sitting on the Government benches for the last six years, he knew nothing about poor peasants, and his knowledge of them had become quite rusty. If he come to the speaker's district where sugar cane was cultivated he would be able to see many poor agriculturists taking loans of Rs. 5,000 and even with Mr. Kambli's amendment the Bill would not become acceptable to the House, as the burden would fall on the agriculturists ultimately. He thought the Sukkur Barrage was a doubtful proposition, as no provision had been made for drainage.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

Sir H. S. Lawrence moved the first reading of the Court Fees Bill in a long speech.

The motion was then put to vote and carried to a division and was there declared carried as 51 voted for and 40 against. The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee for report within a week.

INDIAN STAMP ACT.

Sir H. S. Lawrence then introduced the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in its application to Bombay. The tax was on transfers of property in the city and involved no additional expense in collection.

Mr. Nariman rising to a point of order said the proposed tax could only be levied by local self-governing bodies for the purpose of spending it on local self-government, and the Provincial Government could not collect it for its own use.

Sir H. S. Lawrence said the Bill was within the cognisance of the local Government.

After a number of members had spoken on the legal aspects of the question, the President said it was the first time that for provincial revenue purposes a tax had been imposed on one city in the Presidency. He thought the question required to be thoroughly discussed, as the distinction was very fine. Therefore he would discuss the question with the Advocate-General and give his considered opinion to the Council on the 11th instant. In the meantime the discussion was adjourned to a future date.

This was agreed to.

Mr. J. L. Rieu then asked for the postponement of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Sind. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir withdrew his Bill for the collection of statistical information for public purposes. Sir C. V. Mehta then introduced the Bill to amend the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, transferring the functions of the District Magistrate to the local authority. The Bill was passed the third time, without discussion.

POLICE AND SHOOTING OF ANIMALS.

Mr. J. L. Rieu introduced a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, to enable police officers to destroy animals which were diseased or so severely injured that it would be a cruelty to let them linger on. The power already possessed did not cover street accidents.

Mr. S. S. Dev opposing said it was revolting to him to kill an animal even though it was wounded. Did they kill a human being simply because he was severely injured? The idea was revolting to him and to all Indians, and he opposed it strongly.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani said the Bill was brought forward on the assumption that animals had no souls, and, therefore, they could be killed. To him the very idea was revolting, and every Indian would oppose the measure.

Mr. A. Montgomerie said a similar provision existed in Bengal and the Bill was only concerned with the preservation of public decency, as they would not like wounded animals to lie about in streets.

Mr. R. G. Soman opposing said Jains were opposed to the killing of even serpents. ("Oh, oh.") Pinjrapoles were for the purpose of keeping wounded and sick animals; he was opposed to the Bill on principle and also because it would create new officials.

Mr. C. M. Saptarshi said instead of shooting wounded animals, they would prefer to send them to hospitals for treatment. He was opposed to the power being invested in a police official, because his side of the House had not much confidence in them.

After Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai had spoken, the Council adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

2nd March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	18.36
To-day's Opening Rate	18.32
Difference	—.6
To-day's Closing Rate	18.30
Difference	—.8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

2nd March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.39
To-day's Opening Rate	9.35
Difference	—.4
To-day's Closing Rate	9.45
Difference	+.6

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 349-4-0
Sewri Closed.	Rs. 350-4-0

PLAN FRUSTRATED.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT CHEATING SIR JAMSETJI.

The Bombay C. I. D. have arrested a Parsi for attempting to cheat a Parsi Baronet under somewhat sensational circumstances. It appeared Fardunji Jamsetji Malegamwala a Parsi formerly employed in the Tata Iron and Steel Co. residing at Parel, wrote a letter to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet in the name of Sir Dinshaw E. Wachha stating he was in distress and that a cheque in an envelope care of the Petit Library in his name would relieve him of the economic trouble that he was unfortunately having for some time past.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy who knew Sir Dinshaw's handwriting well suspected that it was a clear case of an attempt to cheat him informed the police who advised him to write a letter addressed to Sir Dinshaw Wachha, care of the Petit Library and posted police constables in mufti to detect the offender at the library. Malegamwala, who was on the look-out for the letter, naturally went to the letter-case where letters of members are generally kept, and as soon as he removed the one addressed to Sir Dinshaw Wachha was arrested by the police.

He was placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded in police custody, pending further enquiries.

KHOTS AND RYOTS.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Under the auspices of the Kshtriya Maratha Dnyati Samaj, Bombay, a big public meeting of Khots, Vatandars and Inamdars of Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts was held on Sunday at 4 p.m. at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Shrimant Sadashivrao Babasahib Kadam presided. Among the persons who addressed the meeting were Rao Saheb Rane, Messrs. R. S. Asvale, V. A. Surve, M.L.C., Bhagwe, Kalekar and Kadam. Following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) This meeting of Khots emphatically protests against the irresponsible doings of some busy-bodies and the extra perverted and manipulated reports of the alleged doings of Khots that appear in some newspapers.

(2) Although some *Ryots* in some Talukas of Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts have stopped paying their dues to the Khots and though the Government is inquiring into the grievances of the *Ryots*, yet this meeting further resolves that we, the Khots, are all willing to hear and redress the just grievances, if any, of the *Ryots*, and hence this meeting is of opinion that no legislation of any kind is necessary in this connection and this meeting further requests the Government to be neutral in this case following their practice of keeping themselves neutral in the questions which arise between the employees and the employed in this city.

(3) That a representative Executive Committee of 21 members should be appointed to safeguard the interests of the Khots and to hear the grievances of the *Ryots*, if any.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION is formed for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the Landlords of the Bombay Presidency.

The Landlords' Association is prepared to take up all questions affecting Landlords, throughout the Presidency, to ventilate their just grievances and to obtain redress for them from all quarters, be they in relation to the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, The Development Department or the Government.

The Landlords' Association undertakes to watch zealously the rights of the Landlords to their respective properties and to take all necessary measures to ward off any unjust interference by authorities in their rights.

The Landlords' Association is always ready to advise and assist individual landlords, who are members of the Landlords Association in matters relating to their properties.

The next matter which the Association intends to take up is about the Refund and Draw-back Rules of the Bombay Municipality and the hardships caused thereby.

ALL LANDLORDS ARE REQUESTED TO JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.

Applications may be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARIES of the Landlords Association, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR.

Lengthy communications, except in very special circumstances, will not be accepted. Brevity is the strongest recommendation.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1926

A PINCH-BECK LLOYD GEORGE.

Sir Alexander Muddiman in his statement in the Assembly relating to the hunger-strike of the detenues in Mandalay jail drew an innocent picture of the Government's jail officials suffering from the wily misrepresentations of the political prisoners, who led them to believe that grants for the celebration of religious festivals had been allowed by the Bengal Government. The Home Member tries to make out that the prisoners are liars and misled the Jail Superintendent at Mandalay into believing that "reasonable facilities" allowed by the Bengal Government were in fact grants for celebrating religious festivals. He, poor man, advanced them sums aggregating to Rs. 500, and now, finding that such an advance was illegal and realising also that it could not be recovered from the prisoners, has prayed that the claim should be written off. A benign Government has agreed and wants the world to believe that the political prisoner is a perverse animal to whose practice of going on hunger-strike it is best not to yield. But the Home Member is shirking the issue. Nobody will believe that this is the only grievance that has led to hunger-strikes. In fact, in view of the shocking exposure of official mendacity to which we were treated last week there is no reason why anybody should believe anything that officials have to say in this matter. That the Government will stand firm in this matter, we have no doubt. Sir Alexander Muddiman struck a heroic attitude in the Assembly. "The Government will not yield in the slightest degree", he declared with unflinching mien. We do not suppose they will. But these heroics are none-the-less disgusting to people, who are not hardened by political prejudice or a long career of official tyrannising. It is the easiest thing, when you have got your foot on the neck of a helpless victim to assert in heroic language that you will not yield to his importunities. Let him die. The Coalition Government let Terence McSwiney die but Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues and British prestige will never live down the reprobation that that awful incident in the Irish struggle earned them all over the world as well as in their own country. It was not Irish men and women, or English Home Rulers alone who thronged the thoroughfares of London to see McSwiney's body carried to the station and pay to it their reverent respects. The vast crowds that assembled in such an impressive and spontaneous demonstration of sympathy, and even of indignation, were a revelation to the Government, who had been interpreting popular opinion by and taking comfort and support from the flunkey press. All Mr. Lloyd George's heroics ended in overtures to the Sinn Fein Leaders to come to an agreement and not the least of the factors that brought about that was the death of Terence McSwiney and the impression it created on England and the world. We have our flunkey press here eagerly applauding the Muddimans and Donovans who think it brave to keep people in jail without trial and to let them die when they use the only form of protest possible in such conditions. Sir Alexander Muddiman thinks, we suppose, that he cuts a heroic figure; he and his miserable colleagues may refuse to yield and hunger-strikers may die. But all this helps to hasten and not to defer the day of Indian freedom.

PROTECTION FOR POLICEMEN.

It is not easy to be surprised at anything the Administration in this country may do, but we must confess to a feeling of astonishment at the reply given to Mr. K. F. Nariman by the Home Member in the Bombay Council last week that the Presidency Magistrates have been circularised on the subject of criticism of the police and told not to animadvert on the conduct of the latter in open Court. One hardly knows which to pity most, the Executive that is so lost to all sense of propriety as to issue such an order, the Magistrates who are so unfortunately placed that they have to receive it, or the police force whose prestige is of so frail a character that it cannot be expected to stand the strain of judicial criticism of individual officers. The whole thing is most degrading and shows to what a depth of depravity the official mind can descend and to what an extent its presumption will expand, when the proper check of popular control over its actions is missing. The Home Member endeavoured to hide the responsibility of the Government behind the plea that the circular was issued by the High Court. We decline to believe, in the absence of a fuller explanation of the origin and authorship of this obnoxious circular, that the High Court could have been actually responsible for the placing of such an undesirable restriction on the free performance of their legitimate functions by the Presidency Magistrates. The first person to ask for the withdrawal of the circular should be the Commissioner of Police, who must realise, now that its existence is known, that a slur has been cast not only on the force for which he is responsible but also upon his own professional reputation. As long as it was secret it may have been a source of some satisfaction to the kind of officials who believe in the expediency of keeping all scandals behind the purdah, but the public knowledge of its existence exposes those for whose benefit it was issued to a ridicule far more hurtful than occasional censure by a Magistrate.

THE VERY LIMIT.

It would appear from official apologists of the Bombay Budget proposals that its framers had reached the very limit of retrenchment and had, therefore, reluctantly, very reluctantly, come to the conclusion that the already heavy load of taxation in this Presidency must be again increased. The process of increase has been going on steadily for the last ten years, always accompanied by the excuse that the Administration was powerless to make both ends meet unless fresh taxation was resorted to. Mr. Montgomerie, the Home Secretary, saw "no hope whatever of any retrenchment" with regard to the departments under his control, police, administration of justice and jails. As regards the Government House expenditure, which is now running into more than 10 lakhs, he could only take refuge, however, in the totally unconvincing argument that so many lakhs were necessary to preserve the dignity of a Governor. While the Administration ought to be saving every pie at this particular juncture, when the whole Presidency has to pay for Lloyd's Folly, it does seem cruel to talk of keeping up dignity by extravagance.

THE RESORT TO ROTATION.

The Powers of the Little Entente are watching with no little concern the efforts of Poland to secure a seat on the Council of the League of Nations. England's most recent move in this matter is to secure postponement of any discussion of it until the League meeting on March 8 while France continues steadily to press the claims of Poland. The "Prager Presse", which may be considered the official organ of the Czechoslovak Government, makes in a recent issue some very constructive suggestions, however, about the formation of the League's Council. It takes into account the fact that China has never ceased to protest against the refusal to her of a permanent seat on the League's Council, also that Poland, Spain and Brazil will continue to urge their claims. Why not increase, says the Prague journal, the strength of both the permanent and non-permanent members of the League's Council, and why not begin pacifying the smaller nations by allowing them seats first by rotation as non-permanent members? After due probation, we suppose, some one of them will be taken on as a permanent member. It is to be seen, however, whether the Big Powers will like this idea of seeking peace by rotation.

Notes of the Day.

Feminine Diplomacy.

The Italian Government ought not to thank Count Volpi alone for the outstanding success of his mission to England to induce the British Cabinet to let Italy off very lightly in the matter of payment of war debts. According to the well-informed French weekly paper the "Europe Nouvelle", the thanks of the Italian Government ought to be conveyed also to Countess Volpi and her daughter. In its issue of Feb. 6, the paper says that while the Count was busy discussing technical details of finance with Mr. Churchill, the Countess and her daughter "very elegant ladies who speak English fluently" busied themselves with propaganda for the Cause,—the cause of getting out of the heavy burden of debts by persuading the English Press to take up a sympathetic attitude. The Countess made a practice of receiving English journalists and of "covering England and the English with bouquets of praise." The flattery proved useful.

More Light Wanted.

The Director of Public Instruction has invited applications for the post of Professor of English at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. The post is to be filled up with effect from 20th June 1926, which means that the new incumbent will be doing the teaching work of Principal Covernton, who is retiring at the end of the present academic term. For some time rumours have been rife in the city that his successor had already been selected and that with the view of making his appointment and fixing his salary merely a matter for executive order, he was to be appointed on a contract basis. The advertisement now put in by the Director of Public Instruction is unfortunately only too likely to confirm public suspicions. It does announce that the appointment will be "on contract terms for five years, the first year being on probation. Pay according to age, qualifications and experience". What prevents the Director from mentioning the schedule of pay? Is it to depend upon the demands of the person selected? Is it a fact that sometime ago an Indian, a double first in English Language and Literature from Cambridge, applied for the post but was refused it? More light is wanted regarding the manner of filling this particular job.

Village Welfare.

It is a happy idea of the Tivimnenses Union to bring out an Annual devoted to the economic and social welfare of the villages. The volume published for this year contains essays by Professor Hiralal Kaji and Professor Correia-Afonso on various aspects of rural economies. Prof. Kaji laments that the landholder who spends money on land improvements is an exception. Prof. Afonso thinks that the village ought to be the pivot of national life. Other writers in the volume also note the need of reviving interest in village life and suggest a variety of cottage industries. Prof. Kaji does well to emphasize the root-cause of the neglect of rural economies. He ascribes it to a faulty system of education "which, manufactured in towns, invariably allures the educated to urban areas and makes them discontented with the traditional occupations of their elders". We should imagine the days are past when the younger generation could be kept by mere sentiment to the traditional occupations of their elders. The question is how to make the pursuit of agriculture pay for the "gentleman farmer".

An Uran Grievance.

For a long time the people of Uran have been suffering under a just grievance. At Mora Bunder, the little port which serves Uran and the neighbouring area, there is no landing stage, nor even a hanging wharf. If there had been better facilities at Mora for embarkation and disembarkation the trade between Uran and Bombay would have developed rapidly. There was an idea of giving Uran a hanging wharf and the astonishing thing is that the people of Uran have been subjected to a toll called the Wharfage Fund. The money is there, collected from the people but the wharf has not yet materialised. Naturally the people of Uran are restive and when they see that at Rewas, a neighbouring port, a jetty has been built, they do not understand why they should be without even a hanging wharf, having paid for it. They are so keen about it that they are even willing to pay more and wish the Wharfage Fund to be continued. We would like to ask the authorities—where then is the hitch? Is it a case of mere indifference?

Bombay Brothels

Scattered all over the city of Bombay and even in the close neighbourhood of decent homes and schools for boys and girls there are nearly 900 houses of ill-fame with over 500 prostitutes. The evil is steadily growing and the recent legal restrictions on soliciitation are being successfully evaded where they are not openly flouted. Yet the people of Bombay tolerate this hideous scandal and seem to think that it is almost inevitable. It is not possible to eradicate prostitution but it is possible and urgently necessary to put a stop immediately to the indecent commercial aspects of it corrupting both the health and morals of the city.

Failure of the Act.

It is quite possible, in the light of experience recently gained in Denmark, Norway, America and England or, nearer home in Ceylon and Burma, to make a drastic change in the Prevention of Prostitution Act of 1923, a feeble halting measure designed only as a first tentative step in the right direction. As was to be expected, the Act has sadly failed to cope with the evil, and meanwhile the evil has grown so much that a women's meeting, convened last month under the auspices of all the leading women's institutions of the city, passed a resolution calling upon Government and the local Legislature to take immediate steps to put an end to the scandal of the Bombay Brothels.

The Municipality Should Act.

In a comprehensive article on "The Problem of Rescue Work" in January number of the "Social Service Quarterly" Miss M. Katherine Davis of the League of Mercy discusses the whole question of prostitution in its general bearings, and from her experience of rescue work remarks that "The Prostitution Act of 1923 cries out for serious amendment." It is useless to wait indefinitely for Government to appoint a committee. The representatives of the Bombay Municipality, which has a duty in the matter of the city's health and decency, should act and frame definite proposals and submit the proposals to Government and the Legislature with the strength of public opinion behind them. The Municipality should have the authority to deal with the matter as in other countries.

MR. HORNIMAN LEAVES "CHRONICLE."

Last evening Mr. B. G. Horniman ceased to be the Editor of "The Chronicle" on account of differences with the Board of Directors, which rested on two points. According to Mr. Horniman, when he joined his office as editor he was assured by the representatives of the Board that changes on the staff should not be made except on his initiative and further that he would be invited to join the Board. The Board by a majority took a different view of the matter.

RAILWAYS IN PERSIA.

(BY G. K. N.)

The economic development of Persia is most seriously pondered on by peaceful Iran to-day. Mr. Matin Daftari has written a very noteworthy book on the subject. And, admittedly, the key to economic evolution is centred in transport organisation. Hence the main preoccupation of Persia's new regime is plans for railways. Recently the "Guftar-i-Rast" of Shiraz had a long article detailing the projected rail-routes and lamenting the fact that the capital of Fars was not likely to be immediately linked by rail to Bushire. It may be useful to survey some of the present trade routes. The commerce of the country is now carried on between cities over the highways and caravan routes by means of automobile trucks, horse-drawn waggons, and pack-animals, mules, camels, donkeys and horses. There is only one navigable river in Persia, the Karun in the south-west which supports vessels of four feet draft to 108 miles only.

The constructed roads suitable for heavy motor traffic are: from Baghdad through Kermanshah, Hamadan, Kazvin, Resht to Enzeli, 520 miles; from Tabriz to Julfa, 80 miles; and from Julfa to Khoy, in Azerbaidjan, 60 miles. The road from Kazvin to Teheran, a level stretch of 90 miles, is partly constructed and is suitable for, and is in use by, motor traffic. It is the best portion of the made roads of Persia. Hence Bombay to Basra by boat, Basra to Baghdad by rail and from Baghdad to Teheran by motor is very easy travelling. There are unconstructed roads suitable for motor traffic from Teheran to Isfahan, 240 miles. The following roads are passable by motor cars, Isfahan to Shiraz, 290 miles; Isfahan through Yezd to Kerman, 400 miles; Kazwin to Tabriz, 270 miles; a part of which has been constructed by the Army; Meshed to Duzdad 600 miles; Bushire to Shiraz, 180 miles. Some of these roads naturally present inconveniences or difficulties at certain points or at certain seasons of the year. There are numerous other trade-routes in Persia, probably the most important being the route northward to Teheran from Mohammerah, having been recently constructed by the Army, and the north-west route from Tabriz leading to the Turkish port of Trebizond on the Black Sea.

An American road engineer, a member of the American financial mission, has acted as Director of Roads in the Ministry of Public Works, the expenditure has been carefully controlled, and a marked improvement of the roads has been effected. Steps are now being taken to employ another American Director of Roads. The Government has decided on a programme or doad construction and maintenance and a project of law on this subject, including provision for the necessary revenues, is now pending in the Majless. This project proposes the repair of the roads from Kasf-Sherin to Enzeli which is now named Bunder Pahlavi, and from Tabriz to Julfa from Kazvin to Teheran, ninety miles, from Kazvin to Tabriz, 276 miles, from Khoy to Bayazet, 88 miles, from Teheran to Meshedsar, 152 miles, from Teheran to Meshed, 584 miles, from Teheran to Mohammerah via. Kum, Sultanabad and Dizful, 472 miles; from Meshed to Duzdab 600 miles.

As a result of the improvement of the roads and the increasing needs of the country, motor transportation is constantly and greatly increasing. A new motor transport service has recently been established between Teheran and Bunder Pahlavi on the Caspian. Motor service between Teheran and Baghdad is in brisk operation and furnishes rapid and really comfortable transport to travellers. This line forms part of the trans-desert route service to Beyrout which carries passengers from Teheran to the Mediterranean in about six days.

It is not true that Persia has no railways. The chief rail-road, the Tabriz-Julfa line is owned and operated by the Persian Government. It is a source of substantial net revenue. It is approximately eighty miles long with a branch line from Sofian to Lake Urumiah, a distance of about thirty miles. It is operated in conjunction with a line of boats on Lake Urumiah which is also owned by the Government.

There are also about 43 miles of railroad in the extreme north-western corner of Persia which is the property of the Persian Government, but is not in good repair. There are also a number of very short narrow-gauge railways in Persia which are of local industrial use.

The Indian railway system extended across Baluchistan during the war. Terminating at Duzdab, thirty miles within the Persian frontier it is proving of great value to Persia. Across the sands there is a motor track from Duzdab to Bam, a delightful pllace, and on to Kerman. It is frequently used by Zoroastrian Iranis of Kerman and also Yezd.

The Majless a year ago approved a loan which is estimated to produce an increase of revenue of between four and five million tomans, which amount, according to the law, will be devoted to the construction of railways and related transport facilities. The tax on tea and sugar is allocated to the construction of railroads.

THE WOES OF THE LITIGANT.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN.)

People who have no experience of Civil litigation hardly realise the enormity of the insidious process of "fleecing" the parties which is going on in the Civil Courts. The devices of riddling the lean purse of the "Kunbi"—of course he rarely carries cash in his pockets and often times carries no pocket on his person—have been perfected into an "art". Corruption in high quarters is sometimes exposed and people feel horrified when an occasional lime-light is directed on them. But they do not know that worse horrors are perpetrated in the back-doors of the ministerial establishments in the name of law, and that they are more deplorable as the victims are invariably the poor and the ignorant in dire distress. This daily daylight robbery of the poor litigant has already reached the utmost limits of impunity and has become a most shame-faced scandal connived at by "superiors".

The pilfering commences on the day that a suit is filed in a court of law and ends only with the end of the case and the litigant's resources. No clerk would accept an application from a litigant or do any work without a "poll tax" which is levied with the austerity of a Grand Moghal. As no receipt is passed for the process-fee paid by the party it is no uncommon occurrence to find that the "Parcha" itself has by some mysterious process, disappeared into thin air! The clerk concerned comes forward and innocuously avers that no "parcha" was filed and no fee was paid and the poor litigant's case is dismissed in default on the date of hearing! This entails not only pecuniary loss on the party concerned but causes no end of trouble to him in his attempts to restore the case to the file.

Then there is the question of the service of summonses. It is a matter of common knowledge that with the changing of hands of a few coins a summons is served or not served or even returned as "refused" without the slightest knowledge of the poor Kunbi who knows of it only when a decree is passed *ex-parte* against him. Every lawyer knows how difficult it is, at times, to execute a decree which had been obtained after strenuous labours owing to the ubiquitous itching palm. In fact it is easier to obtain a decree than to get it executed, and, in many cases, counsel give up the attempt in sheer despair. Again, if a litigant has to file an appeal, he must, of necessity, burn incense at the altar of the Copying Department.

If he refuses to propitiate the gods who drive their steel-pens or sit at huge "Remingtons" chewing "pan" or evolving "typist's devils", his fate is sealed and he gets the copies just when they cease to be of any use to him. It is difficult to catalogue all the woes of the litigant. Everybody feels how rampat is the corruption in ministerial establishments, but no one lifts even his little finger to point the evil, much less to remedy it, simply because it is thought to be below one's dignity to do so. This false sense of dignity of certain "high-brows" is bringing about a widespread demoralisation which is sure to eat into the very vitals of the nation like a canker.

TRIFLES.

A correspondent, evidently a horrid man, offers to improve the suggestion of the Indian Taxation Committee that matrimonial alliances should be taxed. He says that deaths should form the subject of taxation. The mortality in India is high in all conscience and when epidemics occur the Government would get a rich windfall!

* * *

He has another gruesome suggestion to make for the expansion of the City's revenues. He points out, does this horrid man, that infant mortality should be taxed. 600 out of 1000 infants perish in Bombay, and there are fine prospects for brutal finance. A new variation of death duties!

* * *

Mr. Sastri in his Kamala lectures complains about the riot of sentiment and immature imagination in this country. He is all for hard facts. So was the educationist who revised the lisping little rhyme about "Twinkle, twinkle, little star". The revised version runs thus:—

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
I don't wonder what you are:
You're the cooling down of gases
Forming into solid masses.

"The Railways are mostly responsible for breaking caste prejudices" said a Madras Padre in the Assembly during a recent debate. There is one caste, however, whose prejudices remain unbroken, railways or no railways—the I. C. S. caste in India.

* * *

Lord Robert Cecil made a valiant declaration the other day which must have been quite congenial to the self-esteem of his audience as well as his own. "No action of the British Government will be dictated," he said, "by distrust or suspicion of any other nation."

* * *

This is exactly what British statesmen say every time they base their real policy upon suspecting other nations, as a matter of precaution.

* * *

Great Britain is quite keen on Disarmament, but distrust of what other powers might fail to do keeps her wedded to the comfortable policy of making mere assurances.

* * *

"Repeat the words the defendant used," said counsel for the plaintiff in a case of slander.

"I'd rather not,'" said the witness timidly; "they were hardly words to tell to a gentleman."

"I see," said counsel; "then whisper them to the Judge."

WAYFARER.

SWARAJISTS TO WALK OUT.

INDEPENDENTS' BETRAYAL.

ASSEMBLY AND BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
DELHI, March 2.

That the Swarajists have to withdraw from the Assembly probably on 8th March followed by similar walk out of Swarajists in other provinces is abundantly made clear in the informal discussions held at Raisina this evening. This is because the Independents will not agree to join them in rejecting the Finance Bill Piquancy has been added to the situation by the return of Pandit Motilal Nehru from his conversations with Mahatma Gandhi at Sabarmathi Ashram where he is reported to have received considerable encouragement from Mahatma in his campaign against the Responsive Co-operators, Liberals and Independents. The plans chalked out at Ahmedabad will be discussed on the 6th by the All-India Congress Committee in Delhi followed by a meeting of the All-India Council Section of the Swaraj Party on the 7th to decide on their course of action on the 4th when voting on demands for grants commences.

INDEPENDENTS' INTRANSIGENCE.

The trouble is that the Independents under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah though sharply divided among themselves do not show any inclination to help the Swarajists in recording their dissatisfaction at the continuance of the present irresponsive and irresponsible Government although they are themselves a party to the resolution passed by the Assembly in September last. The utmost they can do is to reject the demand for the Viceroy's Executive Council. They offer no hope to the Swarajists as Pandit Malaviya did in 1924, when on his motion the Finance Bill was rejected. This intransigient attitude of the Independents have forced the Swarajists in deciding to leave the Assembly on 8th March, a decision, which judging from the discussion among Swarajists, will be recommended by the All-India Congress Committee.

If the Independents show any prospect of joining hands with them in rejecting the Finance Bill they will then vote the Budget demands on their merits till the Finance Bill comes up for disposal, but the Independents must prove the correctness of their appellation and so they are.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Patel are reported to have had conversation with Pandit Motilal this afternoon for nearly an hour, but beyond the fact that Pandit Motilal is drafting a resolution to be placed before the All India Congress Committee it was impossible to gather.

The Independents are meeting in party to-morrow at Mr. Ramachandra Rao's residence while the Swarajists will not meet their decision being somewhat dependent on the decision of the Independents although their walk out or obstruction of the Budget on every item is practically certain.

Meanwhile on a report from Madras that his son is seriously ill Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar had to leave suddenly to-night for Madras at a juncture in the Party and Congress affairs when his assistance and advice is needed most. Mr. Shanmugam Chetty will carry on work of the Party in the unavoidable absence of Mr Iyengar.

A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

INDEPENDENTS AND BUDGET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
DELHI, March 1.

The Budget statement presented by Sir Basil Blackett has so completely eclipsed all other issues that the Assembly was in no mood to devote great attention to matters on the agenda. The only occasion on which members of all sections joined in evincing interest was in respect of the hunger-strike in Mandalay and Insein jails regarding which Sir Alexander Muddiman made a short statement. The position as disclosed by an official communication is this that for the Durga Puja festival the prisoners were given (contrary to rules by the Superintendent) a sum of Rs. 500, but when Saraswati and Holi came up they renewed their demands for grants which were rightly rejected. No allegation of ill-treatment whatever had been made by prisoners, and the representations received related solely to allowances. If this was all the case, then Mr. Goswami could not understand why the hunger-strike should continue.

"Because hunger-strike is the well known plan of prisoners to get released," was the reply of the Home Member who added that Government would not be forced by these tactics to release them. He however added that the prisoners on hunger-strike were being medically attended to.

SUPPLEMENT QUERIES.

Supplementary queries from Messrs. Goswami, Rangawami Iyengar, Neogy, Acharjar and Rangachariar showed the desire on the part of the Assembly that if the facts as stated by Government were correct then Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and his colleagues must end the hunger-strike.

The Home Member partly met the wishes of the Assembly by informing that Government had already communicated to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose the desire of Messrs. Goswami and Lajpat Rai that they should stop the strike and take food. As regards allowances the matter rested with the Bengal Government so far as prisoners under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, and with the Government of India as regards the Bengal Regulation Prisoners, but as Government treated them all alike they must adopt a common course of action and so the Government of India were now discussing with the Bengal Government. This seemed to satisfy the Assembly for the present, and the non-officials believing that as a result of Lala Lajpat Rai's appeal Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and other patriots would resume taking food, they did not pursue the matter with the Home Member, but it is likely that as a result of Mr. Neogy's questions already given, the notice of something more definite will be known in a few days.

"THE FIRST IMPRESSIONS."

On the Budget itself, there was considerable discussion in the lobbies. Members had of course, no time study the Budget, and so they were merely giving expression to "the first impressions." The views of prominent members have already been wired although there is general agreement that it is not a bad Budget, yet considerable opinion prevails against the Government manoeuvre in tacking the Cotton Excise Duty repeal with the Finance Bill intended to force the Swarajists and even some Independents to abandon the well-known doctrine of "grievances before supplies," but Government are seriously mistaken if their trick results in making the Swarajists and Independents behave as worse than Liberals for the Secretary of the Independent Party told me "Whatever be the surpluses, and in whatever manner Government propose to spend the same, India will never be satisfied unless and until the Constitutional advance demanded by all Parties in September last is given effect to, in order to relieve the present political situation. Our grievances will take the form of a debate in one form or another in order to emphasise the discontent of people with the present irresponsible and irresponsive administration. After the debate is raised what further steps will be taken by the Political Parties thereafter, will be settled, I believe without delay."

This statement of the Secretary of the Independent Party is very significant Only a miracle will induce them to reject the entire Budget of Government or even the major heads of expenditure.

MORE M. L. A. INTERVIEWED.

"CLEARLY UNSTATESMANLIKE"

DELHI, March 1.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, interviewed, said his general impression of the Budget was that it was satisfactory. This did not mean that he approved of all details.

Mr. Rangachariar said: "My first impressions of the Budget are of a satisfactory nature. There is a steady improvement in the financial position of the country, though it is a disappointing feature that there is no relief to the general taxpayer. We can not have everything at one stroke. The abolition of the cotton excise duty and a further relief to the provinces are no small achievements. I reserve real criticism till after a close scrutiny of the Budget.

"TWO REDEEMING FEATURES."

Mr. B. Venkatapathy Raju, Secretary of the Independent Party, said: "This year's Budget has two redeeming features—the abolition of the cotton excise duty, and a further relief to the provinces. Keeping taxes levied on the highest level and charging higher fees for monopolised services, and then contending that the Indian Administration is on a sound financial basis is clearly unstatesmanlike. Till the legislature has power to dictate to the executive in what manner they have to obtain revenues and how to apply them to the appointed ends, India should suffer the consequences of alien domination, whatever be the surpluses and in whatever manner the Government propose to spend same.

"India will never be satisfied unless and until the constitutional advance demanded by all Parties in September last by passing the resolution in the Assembly is given effect to, in such a manner as is Practicable to relieve the present political tension. It cannot be denied that the sacred principle of English constitution is that grievances precede supply. Hence the grievance debate, in one form or another, will necessarily be raised independent of the merits of the demand to emphasise discontent of the people with the present irresponsible and irresponsive administration. After the debate is raised what further steps will be taken by the Political Parties thereafter, will be settled, I believe, without delay.—A.P.

MINIMUM NATIONAL DEMAND.

RESOLUTION BEFORE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

DELHI, Mar. 2.

Mr. B. Das, Member, Legislative Assembly, who is a member of the Special Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, has given notice of the following resolution which he will move at the Committee's meeting in Delhi on March 6th:—

"This meeting of the All-India Congress Committee recognises the resolution passed by the non-official members of the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 8th September 1925, as the minimum demand of the people in India over constitutional reforms and authorises the Swaraj Party to permit Nationalists to accept offices in Bengal and the Central Provinces with a view to work the present reforms provided that a Royal Commission is announced with a suitable personnel to examine the proposals contained in the above resolution and make their recommendations."—A.P.

HUNGER-STRIKE

HOW IT ORIGINATED IN MANDALAY AND INSEIN.

OFFICIAL VERSON.

RANGOON, March 1.

The following press communique has been issued regarding the hunger-strike of the Bengal detenus:—

The attention of Government has been directed to numerous statements in the press regarding the political prisoners confined in Mandalay and Insein jails. The statements which indicate that the public are not fully in possession of the facts and information regarding the various allowances and privileges granted to political prisoners may, therefore, be of general interest and may serve to dispel false impressions.

DIET AND CONCESSIONS.

The prisoners in Mandalay and Insein jails are in receipt of a daily diet allowance of Rs. 3. In addition to this they receive Rs. 7 per mensem for the purchase of articles of toilet and Rs. 225 per annum for the purchase of clothes, bedding and miscellaneous articles. In consideration of the social status of one of the detenus, his diet allowance is fixed at Rs. 6/10/- per diem and special diet is supplied in case of illness. In addition to these allowances the detenus enjoy the further concession that Government bears all charges in connection with their sports and games. Tennis rackets and tennis balls are provided for them. A tennis court was constructed, and is maintained in repair. They have been supplied further with a badmington court and plunge baths and with indoor games, like chess and ping-pong. Books and paper are also supplied for their use. Their rooms are especially fitted with extra electric lights and with fans.

Government, furthermore, have taken steps to ensure that every reasonable facility is granted to them for their religious duties. A special prayer room has been provided for them and fitted up with articles necessary for the practice of their Hindu rites. Within the last four months it was reported that all the detenus at Mandalay had exceeded their allowances, and that they had insufficient money to supply themselves with certain articles of clothing. Enquiries were made and a liberal list of articles they required was drawn up. The Burma Government recommended that in consideration of the high cost of living in Burma a special grants should be made to the prisoners to allow of them renewing their cloghes. This recommendation is still under consideration.

CLAIM FOR FESTIVALS' ALLOWANCE.

Beyond the representations of prisoners on the subject of their clothing, no other complaints had been received except those relating to the celebration of Durga and Sarasvati pujas, and the Holi festivals. In respect of these festivals the detenus advanced the claim that Government should pay for their celebration at a rate fixed by the prisoners themselves. In the case of the Durga Puja, an advance of Rs. 500 was made on the undertaking given by the prisoners that if this sum was not sanctioned it should be deducted from their allowances. The Government of Bengal was unable to agree that the payment towards the celebration of the festivals was a charge which properly should be debited against public revenues, but in consideration of the fact that the money had already been advanced in that case it was decided to accept the debit though it was stated that this concession was made without prejudice to the general question of grants towards festivals which is still under consideration.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

In this connection it must be observed that a refusal to grant public money towards the celebration of a religious festival has no bearing upon the question of religious liberty. Prisoners are free to practise the rites of their religion in any manner they may desire, and in complete freedom. Detenus in Mandalay, followed later by those in Insein, out of sympathy, decided to go on hunger-strike, while the question of the expenses incurred in Durga Puja was still under consideration. It was pointed out to them that they would be well advised to await the Government's decision. They refused to do, and began the strike on February 18th. The decision of the Government of Bengal agreeing to accept the debit of amount was received a few days ago, and duly communicated to the prisoners. In spite of this they have persisted in their refusal to take food on the ground that Government should mave grants of public money towards the celebration of their religious festivals. This question is still under consideration, and realising this consideration Insein detenus began to take their meals as usual. The health of the Mandalay prisoners is as satisfactory, as in the circumstances it can be.—A. P.

"CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS."

BENGAL DETENUES IN BURMA.

RANGOON, March 1.

The Burma Legislative Council reassembled this morning and sat for an hour only.

Replying to a question of Mr. L. K. Mitter (Mandalay Indian) asking for the names of the Bengal detenues in the various places of Burma and the amount of allowance being paid daily or monthly to each of them the Home Member said that as the Government of Bengal was responsible for these prisoners, the local Government was unable to supply the information asked for.

The same member also asked: "Did the Hon. Justice make any report regarding the allowance, comfort and treatment of the detenues who are in the Mandalay Jail, if so what action has been taken by Government?

The Home Member replied the reports by visitors specially appointed to acquaint Government with any recommendations they may have to make on behalf of these detenues are confidential, and it is not in the public interest to communicate the remarks made by them. The allowances are adequate; their comfort is well looked after, and their treatment is in accordance with the rules approved by the Government of India.

MINGALADAN CANTONMENT.

A question elicited the answer that expenditure on the new cantonment at Mingaladan was approximately 54 lakhs of rupees. The Cantonment was likely to be ready for occupation in April 1927.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED.

RANGOON, Mar. 2.

At a meeting of the Burma Legislative Council to-day Mr. J. K. Munshi moved a motion for an adjournment of the House to discuss the situation created by the hunger-strike of the Bengal detenues in charge of the Government of Burma who were responsible for their comfort and well being and for safety of their lives.

The President replied "I have carefully considered the notice you have given me and have come to the conclusion that it does not comply with the requirements for notice of motion to adjourn the Council. I am unable therefore to take any further action".—P. P. I.

SIX MEN HANGED

PETITION FOR MERCY REJECTED

BABAR AKALI CASE.

LAHORE, March 1.

The petition for mercy tendered on behalf of the 6 accused sentenced to death in the Principal Babbar Akali case having been rejected by Viceroy, all of them including Kishen Singh Ghargaj, leader of the Babbar Akali Jatha, have been hanged.—A.P.

7 MORE TO BE HANGED.

SUPPLEMENTAY CASE JUDGMENT.

LAHORE, March 1.

Judgment has been pronounced by Mr. S. S. Harrison, Additional Sessions Judge, Lahore, in the supplementary Babbar Akali case. Out of 28 accused 7 have been sentenced to death and 19 to transportation for life. The remaining two have been acquitted.—A. P.

FROM CAIRO TO CAPE TOWN

11,000 LILE FLIGHT.

LONDON, March 1.

Cairo.—The first stage of a 11,000 miles flight by the Royal Air Force to Cape Town under the leadership of Wing-Commander Pulford was completed, on their arrival at Assult from Heliopolis.

Five officers and two mechanics are participating in the flight with four Fairy 3D seaplanes fitted with under-carriages instead of floats. Each machine is equipped with one Napier-Lion 450 horse-power engine. The flight will follow the route mapped out by the R. A. F. at the end of the War when dense bush and tropical jungles were cleared, and aerodromes established 200 miles apart. The trip to the Cape and return is expected to occupy ten weeks. There will be no attempts at record-breaking.—Reuter's Special.

WIRELESS BILL IN UNION ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, March 1.

Cape Town.—The Union Assembly has passed hte first reading of a comprehensive bill dealing with all phases of wireless. The bill provides for heavy penalties for piracy and even the possession of an unauthorised apparatus is offence. The penalties for illegal broadcasting are a fine of £5, confiscation of the apparatus and the cancellation of the owner's license, while the obstruction of wireless communication and the despatch of false telegrams, etc. are punishable with a fine of £50, and imprisonment for three months, with or without hard labour. The bill authorises any competent postal official to enter any premises and inspect the wireless apparatus.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bengal accompanied by the Countess of Lytton and party arrived at Dacca on the afternoon of February 28.

Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler arrived in Delhi to-day (Wednesday) and will stay as guests in the Viceregal Lodge.

The Viceroy and Lady Reading are giving a garden party on Friday next, and will leave for Gwalior the same evening, returning to Delhi on the morning of 9th.

The Satyagraha at Suchindram in Travancore, for establishing the right of the Untouchables to pass along roads near the temple which has been going on for months has been suspended as a result of negotiations.

It is reported that Dewan Sir A. K. Banerji will, on retirement, go to England, and contest the next elections to Parliament in Liberal interests.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Boynton and Miss Boynton lunched at Government House, Bombay, yesterday.

The Governor of Bombay attended an "At Home" to meet Principal Covernton at the Convocation Hall yesterday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by the Private Secretary, Military Secretary, and an Aide-de-Camp attended the Banquet of the Bombay Municipal Corporation last night.

INDIAN STATES

TREATIES WITH THE PARAMOUNT POWER.

NO CONFERENCE OF RULING PRINCES.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Scurr Lord Winterton said he was not aware that, apart from some general discussion, there had been any proposals recently from any Ruling prices in India with reference to the Treaties governing the relations between His Majesty's Government and the Indian States, or that the Government of India contemplated the convening of a conference with the Ruling Princes with a view to systematising such Treaties in the light of modern requirements.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

Further replying to Mr. Scurr Lord Winterton said that as far as he was aware the Government of India did not intend to refer the question of separating the judicial and executive functions to an expert Committee, but this did not mean that the Government of India was not actively engaged in endeavouring to find a satisfactory solution of this difficult question. He pointed out that expert committees had already elaborately examined this matter in some provinces

MR. COATMAN'S APPOINTMENT.

Replying to Mr. Cove who asked what considerations influenced the Government of India in the appointment of Mr. Coatman as the Director of Public Information, and why an Indian was not appointed Lord Winterton said that he had received no special information but Mr. Coatman was an officer of high academic distinction. He had taken first-class honours at Oxford in the School of Philosophy, Politics and Economics, and had also won the Beit Prize for Colonial History. Lord Winterton did not doubt that this had weighed with the Government of India in considering him to be best qualified for the post.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

Replying to Mr. Pilcher Lord Winterton said it was hoped that an announcement with regard to the personnel and date of the institution of the Indian Public Services Commission would be shortly made.

GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Replying to Mr. Cove Lord Winterton said that the Government of India intended to nominate an Indian to represent India at the International Labour Conference at Geneva from 26th May to 9th June.—Reuter.

ELLISON EPISODE.

In the House of Commons, questioned regarding Mr. Ellison, cabled on 26th February, Sir A. Chamberlain said that Mr. Ellison had lodged an appeal. The British Consul was watching the case and Sir A. Chamberlain added that the time for the British Government's intervention had not arrived, if ever it did arrive.—Reuter's Special.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

AGENDA TO BE WORKED OUT IN A FEW MONTHS.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

In the House of Commons, during question-time, replying to a request to state approximately the duration of the Imperial Conference, and to give some idea of the subjects to be discussed, Mr. Amery said the duration of the Conference largely depended on the character of the agenda.

He stated that the agenda would be worked out in detail in the next few months. It was contemplated that there should be discussions both on questions of foreign policy and defence, including those arising out of the Locarno Treaties and also economic matters like those treated at the last Economic Conference.

DOMINION MARKETING.

Methods for allocating a grant of a million sterling to develop Dominion marketing was the subject of a series of questions in the House of Commons. Mr. Amery said Government was not yet in a position to make a pronouncement as to details. The proposed arrangements were being discussed with the Dominions, and he hoped to make a statement shortly.

LEAGUE'S PERMANENT MEMBERSHIP.

In the House of Commons Lord Hartington asked whether communications had been received from Dominions expressing views on the proposed increase of the permanent membership of the League Council.

Mr. Amrey referred to Sir A. Chamberlain's reply of 17th February, and added it was impossible to make statement as to the nature of such communications which were of a confidential character.

Mr. Thomas requested that correspondence be submitted before there was any debate. Mr. Amery said he was not sure if he would be able to do so, and said it would largely depend on the views of the Governments concerned.

Mr. Thomas asked if it was not essential that the House should know exactly the Dominions' viewpoint before the debate.

There was no reply.

PREMIER'S FORTHCOMING STATEMENT.

The anxiety of the Members of the House of Commons regarding the League Council's issue is reflected in the questions.

Three Liberals and one Conservative are asking whether a decision has been reached as regards instructions to Sir A. Chamberlain at Geneva, and whether Dominions would be consulted before Britain committed itself to any plan.

Mr. Baldwin, in his reply, requested the House to await a statement. He hoped to make one later in the week.

Mr. Macdonald requested a statement on 3rd March.

The Premier promised to do his best.—Reuter.

BACK BAY "EXPERT"

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND SIR G. BUCHANAN

NAME REMOVED FROM SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS?

Mr. K. F. Nariman had put the following question to Government in the local Legislative Council:—

Will the Government be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that the name of Sir George Buchanan of the firm of Messrs. Meik and Buchanan, Consulting Engineer to the Development Directorate, has been removed from a Society or Association of Engineers; (b) if the answer to the above is in the affirmative, (i) what are the reasons for such removal; (ii) whether Government intend to continue to engage the firm as Consulting Engineers?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied: (a) and (b) (i) Government have no information. (b) (ii) The agreement with the firm has been terminated.

"NO LONGER EMPLOYED BY GOVERNMENT."

Mr. Nariman then asked the following supplementary question: Does not Government consider that this is a matter important enough to know whether the name of Sir George Buchanan has been removed from the Society of Engineers?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: He is no longer employed by Government.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye: Will Government find out now at least by cable if necessary whether the suggestion in question (a) is a fact?

The Hon. Mr. C. Jehangir: I am given to understand that the Association of Civil Engineers from whose roll Sir George Buchanan's name has been removed has kept the matter confidential.

Mr. Nariman: How is it that the Government know that they keep the matter confidential?

AN INFORMAL REPORT.

The Hon. Mr. C. Jehangir: Government heard so.

From whom?—Informally.

Does Government rely on informal information?—No.

Why did they do so on this occasion?—They have not relied on it. I only give it for what it is worth. My hon. friend's desire for further information is so great that I give him all the information in my possession.

Does not the Hon. the General Member think that it is very important and necessary to obtain this information?—If Government come to the conclusion that it is in the interests of Government to obtain this information I can assure the Hon. Member that Government will do their best to do so.

Supposing his name was removed, was it not the duty of Government to find out whether it was so or not?—That is a hypothetical question.

The Hon. the President: You can refuse to reply.

AGREEMENT TERMINATED.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar: May I know why the agreement was terminated?

The Hon. Mr. C. Jehangir: Because Sir George Buchanan broke one of the terms of the agreement.

Mr. Nariman: What was the term?—That will require a fairly long answer and I require notice of the question. If the Hon. Member will have patience he will know everything within four or five days.

MR. HORNIMAN'S PASSPORT.

NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. N. E. Navlo asked in the local Council yesterday: Will Government be pleased to state—(1) whether the ban against Mr. B. G. Horniman has been removed; (2) if so, by what authority; (3) whether there are any restrictions put upon his liberty?

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu: (1) and (2) It is understood that the question refers to the refusal to grant Mr. Horniman a passport for the journey to India. If that is so, the facts are that Mr. Horniman, who had been previously refused a passport for India, applied to the Passport Office in London for a passport to travel to France and Italy for reasons of health, and on that application a passport endorsed for France and Italy was granted to him on the 13th of October, 1925. (3) The reply is in the negative.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN SIND.

THIRTY PROSECUTIONS IN 1924.

Mr. A. N. Sarve asked in the local Legislative Council: Will Government be pleased to state—(a) the number of prosecutions for refusal to vaccinate children instituted during the last two years in Hyderabad (Sind); (b) whether it is a fact that resolutions have been passed by the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipal Council against the enforcement of the Vaccination Act; (c) whether it is a fact that prior to the Act of 1919 the Indian Office intervened on several occasions on behalf of objectors to vaccination in India who were being prosecuted and stopped the prosecutions?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav replied that in 1923 there were 14 prosecutions and in 1924 there were 30. As to (b) and (c) the answer was "Already replied to."

LADY WILSON INDISPOSED.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS CANCELLED.

It is announced by the Military Secretary that Lady Wilson has found it necessary, owing to serious indisposition, to cancel all her public engagements for the present.

MUNICIPAL BANQUET.

CITY'S PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR.

PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE TO GOVERNOR.

SIR LESLIE'S DREAMS ABOUT BACK BAY.

The President and members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation (barring the members of Nationalist Party) entertained to the time honoured banquet the Governor of Bombay on Tuesday evening with all the pomp befitting the first city in India. The Corporation Hall, which was profusely decorated was transformed into a vast and spacious dining hall where nearly 150 covers were laid for the guests of the evening. Besides the prominent members of the Corporation there were present also members of the Governor's Executive Council. Ministers, High Court Judges, educationists, jurists, businessmen and members of the medical profession. Among those present were also Hon. Sir Henry Lawrence, Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Sir N. C. Macleod, the Hon Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, Hon. Mr. Y. F. Taraporewala, teh Hon. Mr. G. D. Madgaonker, the Hon. Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Lawiess Hepper, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Temulji Nariman, Mr. K. M. Javeri, Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Mr G. R. Khairaz, Mr. S. T. Sheppard and others.

One feature of the banquet was the "Loving Cup" which was circulated among the guests the President having sipped first passed it on to the others until it came to the Governor last who sipped from it midst cheers.

MR. BAPTISTA'S SPEECH

After the loyal toast was responded to, the President proposed the toast of the Honour, His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson, and said:—

Gentlemen,—On behalf of the members of the Corporation I have to thank all our guests for the honour they have done us by accepting our invitation, and gracing the occasion with their presence. It now devolves on me as toast-master to give you the next toast—a toast that will doubtlessly be received with acclamation at this Banquet. It is the toast of the Guest of Honour, His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson. This cordial reception reminds me of that immortal couplet:—

"We'll love him little, but we'll love
We'll drink a little, but we'll drink it

It is such a great pleasure to drink to the health and happiness of Sir Leslie who is endowed with such a charming personality. I have never come across a more amiable English gentleman. He has already endeared himself to all who have come in contact with him by his winsome ways, manly grace, and smiling face. I do not know how many hearts he has broken—both masculine and feminine. But I do know that his name will be inscribed in the hearts of the people of the Province as a friend of Bombay, a friend of this Province, and a friend of India. My supreme regret at this moment is that I have no power like the Lord Mayor of London to show the City's appreciation of his services by conferring upon him the Freedom of Bombay. Nevertheless I do so in the hope that it will be confirmed by a Validating Act by the Responsive Minister for Local Self-Government.

At this stage gentlemen, I personally prefer to resume my seat, but unfortunately, it has become customary at this banquet for the President to aggravate the agony of his guests by inflicting a speech upon them. What cannot be cured must be endured, but I promise not to prolong the agony beyond endurance.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNORSHIP.

We are really not concerned with politics in this Civic Hall, but I must say that in Sir Leslie we have a pro-Consul in full sympathy with the Civic, Political and Material aspirations of the people. He has already displayed statesmanship of a high order in inaugurating an era of Constitutional Governorship. This is the foundation of Provincial Autonomy. Without it the principle of ministerial responsibility becomes unworkable. He has promoted the prosperity of the City and of our staple industry by securing the abolition of the countervailing excise on cotton goods. I hope he will be equally successful in undoing the mess of the Meston Award. He has on several occasions acquitted himself as a Peace-maker. He has shown his great sympathy with suffering humanity by his hospital policy. He has befriended Capital and Labour and taught them the potency of a combination between Capital, Labour and Government. He has handled a big strike without shedding a single drop of blood. Thanks to Mr. Kelly. Through Mr. Kelly he is handling the Pathan with the skill of the Afghan and he has bearded the lion in his gambling den. By disposition he is never so happy as when he can grant a request and he is never so unhappy as when he must refuse a request. And now, Your Excellency, taking advantage of this kindly disposition I have one little request to make on behalf of the City. Give us back our Back Bay in its pristine grace and beauty—an improved edition, if possible, but give us back our Back Bay. We know that the Back Bay Scheme is not your scheme. It is not your darling. It is somebody ele's darling. But darling or foundling it is not such a "damnosa hereditas" as to be beyond the financial capacity of the British Commonwealth provided that the Commonwealth is mobilised on the principle of the Premium Bonds at low rates of interest as they do in France. Be this as it may, give us back our Back Bay and we shall be eternally grateful to you. So much for politics. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. I shall now turn from Politics to Civics. In Civics I am told that it is my bounden duty to blow my own trumpet with might and main "ad gloriam in excelsis."

BOMBAY NOT CONQUERED.

In the first place then, I must remind Great Britain that Bombay has never been conquered by Great Britain. It was given to Charles II as part of the dowry of Catherine of Portugal. It thus became the first jewel in the Crown of England. This fact alone entitles us to the affection of the British people. No doubt, we have our detractors. One calumniator once compared Bombay and Batavia with Sodom and Gomorrah. Another looked down upon Bombay as a congeries of fishing villages where two "monsoons" was the life of man but Camoens called it the island of love and of good life. Unfortunately all that remains of the Isle of Love is Love Lane and the odoriferous Love Grove. Nevertheless a noble City has been built on the ruins of the fishing villages. By the energy and enterprise of her citizens Ptolemy's Heptanesia, like the Geisha, has become the Jewel of Asia. Her first master builder is depicted on the Menu. Then came Elphinstone. Others are represented in marble in this Hall or on canvas on the wall. We must not forget Arthur Crawford, nor those who are still in flesh and blood amongst us at this banquet. These have made Bombay Urbs prima in Indis No well-informed observer can challenge the claim of Bombay to be the Prima Donna among the cities of India. I was, therefore, sorry to read that Lord Reading recently gave the pride of place to Calcutta. Fortunately, it was only in an after-dinner speech and after-dinner speeches are noted for the porosity of their verbosity. However, we are proud of the Romantic rise of Bombay, and are resolved God willing, to make this beautiful isle of the sea the most beautiful Queen of the East—", real Primrose Dame a la Disraeli."

"THE GREAT MOGHUL."

At present Bombay has financially grown greater than even the Premier Swaraj State in India. Our income for the current year will be 330 lacs of rupees and our expenditure 320 lacs. In 11 months the Corporation has held, 13 meetings and disposed of 1639 propositions. No lady proposed. Probably they are waiting for the Leap Year. We held 119 Committee meetings, disposed of 127 references and were deluged with 194 fresh ones. The Standing Committee have excelled themselves this year in preparing the Budget under the Chairmanship of Mr. Arbuthnot, who has the making of a capable Finance Member for the Government of Bombay. The central figure of the executive is the Commissioner. He has to serve 106 masters. This would terrify even Richard Coeur de Lion; but it does not terrify Mr. Clayton. He plays the part of the Great Moghul with sagacity and pugnacity. Sometimes he roars like a lion; sometimes he bleats like a lamb; but at all times he keeps a smiling countenance. Neither torrents of fiery denunciation, nor thunders of explosive eulogies disturb his seraphic equanimity. I begin to suspect that he has been drilled and disciplined at home under some system of Midnight Curtain Lectures. But he makes a good Commissioner and is a jolly good fellow He has the assistance of able and loyal heads of departments in Dr. Sandilands Mr. Mackison, Mr. Trivess-Smith, Mr. Roddan, Mr. Niven, Mr. Tambe and Mr. Robottom. We deeply deplore the loss we have sustained in the death of Mr. Waite, our Chief Accountant for many years.

"ANNUS MIRABILIS"

Turning from administrators to achievements, I must claim that my year of office has turned out to be an "Annus Mirabilis." It is saddened by the death of the Queen Mother. But we witnessed the sixtieth birthday of His Majesty, the King-Emperor—an auspicious birthday in India. We welcomed His Majesty the King of the Belgians and His Excellency the Visitor Apostolic. On the first proximo we shall welcome in Lord Irwin the Scion of a House associated with the educational, legislative and political progress of India. Public health has considerably improved. I am glad to say that the Bill of Mortality is 25.4 per mile and infant mortality 356 per 1,000 births. This is the lowest on record in the annals of health since the Plague except 1915 which was due to the exodus of people caused by the Emden. We hope to reduce it further by a resolute crusade against malaria on which we are embarking. Our King Edward Hospital and Gordhandas Sunderdas College have entered upon their beneficent career. We shall complete the mammoth project of the Tansa Triplication almost within the scheduled time. This year we have made extraordinary progress and given the City an additional supply of 26 million gallons per diem. Thanks are due to Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., the Tata Construction Company, and Mr. Trivess-Smith. The Triplication will cost us 5 1/2 crores of rupees. Our water works constitute the most magnificent water works in the World. Incidentally, we have given India the best bridge in India in our Kasheli Bridge. Our three lakes will provide a water supply of 106 million gallons a day. We need no longer dread the tragedy of Tantalus Mr. Mackison is practically ready with a comprehensive Drainage Scheme which will cost us 2 crores. We are only awaiting Government sanction for the outlet. Mr. Roddan has improved some of our roads and bridges beyond recognition at the cost of 116 lacs in four years. Our Dadar Bridge is the longest roadway over a railway. We have introduced free and compulsory primary education in the F and C wards. Our amenities are fast improving. The Turf Club is all but ready with a Public Park of 28 acres and a playground of 85 acres. By the transfer of the Improvement Trust we have got our Junior Bibi for whom we have been pining for many years. Mr. Delves thinks she will come to our arms with all the charms of a Cleopatra. This is a splendid record for a year and warrants the appellation of "Annus Mirabilis."

I have so far dealt with the cheerful aspects of Civics. I am now coming to the tearful aspectos. I would rather bury our grievances in the Back Bay Reclamation than cause indigestion by proclaiming them, but perhaps you will permit me to tell a thing or two

PRESIDENT'S COMPLAINTS.

My first complaint is that our Drainage Scheme is long delayed to the detriment of the health of the City. It was projected in 1913. It received the approbation of three experts of International reputation. It was blessed by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir as Member and President of this Corporation, but it was rejected by him as a member of Government. Probably he was impressed by the advice of Lord Lloyd:—"Do not allow delay to occur through dealings with experts." So without expert advice he summarily set aside the teachings of science. Under constraint we have modified the scheme to obviate the unscientific objection of the Port Trust but we have not yet received the sanction for the outlet. A little more expedition will be gratefully welcomed.

My next complaint relates to the attitude of Government towards Primary Education in the City. Primary Education is the foundation of economic salvation. We were promised half the excess cost over 1918 by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. We are now told that it was to be half within the statistics then submitted. Nobody thought so till Dr. Paranjpye appeared on the scene with his pruning knife. Nobody could construe Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's letter better than himself. Yet Government does not venture to ask him to do so and prefer driving the Corporation to litigation. The last offer of Government was more reasonable, but the Corporation stipulated for a slight modification on principle. They asked that the duty on transfer of property should not be confined to Bombay but extended to the whole Province or at least to important towns like Karachi and Ahmedabad. Not a single extra pie will come to the coffers of the Corporation by such extension; but the Bill now on the anvil has not embodied this stipulation. This is not responsive co-operation.

Our next complaint is not against the Government but against the present constitution which has become ante-diluvian and unsuitable to democratic tendencies and temperament. The time is now ripe for a constitution establishing Municipal Government by a representative and responsible ministry. Again, our borrowing powers are limited by the assessment; but assessment has reached its zenith and will remain stationary or may even fall for several years. This will seriously interfere with beneficial schemes. Greater borrowing power is desirable, and also some flexibility in the system of loans. Why not introduce the system of Premium Loans at low rate of interest? There are a few more grievances but I am told by a friend that he makes a good toast-master who is able to stand up, speak up and shut up But before I shut up I would like to assure your Excellency that whatever be the Party to which the Councillors belong and whatever be the picturesqueness of their language there is not the slightest doubt that all of them are animated by the dominant desire to promote the welfare of the City to the best of their ability.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I wish His Excellency health and happiness and continued success in his Governorship. May the choicest blessings of Heaven be bestowed upon him and may the Stars of Destiny lead him onwards to a higher office in the British Commonwealth. Gentlemen, I give you the toast of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency replying to the toast said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I am deeply sensible of the extremely kind manner in which you, Gentlemen, have been good enough to receive this Toast, and I am sincerely grateful to you, Mr. President, for the delightful manner in which you have proposed it. The language which you have used is typical of that combination of humour, kindliness and courtesy of which you, Mr. President, are so perfect a master.

In the first place, will you allow me to offer you, Sir, my most sincere congratulations on your work during your term of office, which will terminate so soon. The year during which you have held this high and dignified position has been, as you have yourself remarked, one of many important occasions and achievements. You have mentioned, amongst the notable events of the year, the visit of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. This event is one unprecedented in the history of India, for I believe I am correct in saying that no ruling monarch of a foreign country has ever before visited India. I remember, on the occasion of His Majesty's landing, when he remarked to you that you stood at the Gateway of India, you aptly replied that you were the Keeper of the Gate, and I think it may truly be said that, during your term of office, you have kept that Gate well, jealous of Bombay's prestige and position, and ever ready to uphold her rights and her dignity.

IMPORTANCE OF NEXT "ALL-FOOLS' DAY."

There is a much maligned date shortly ahead of us, a date on which many auspicious events invariably occur, a date which always gives occasion for unseemly jest—I mean the 1st of April. That day this year will be a very important one for India, for, on that Thursday, we shall welcome to Bombay the Viceroy-Designate, and on that day I understand that you, Mr. President, leave office at 12 noon. If I am correct, it seems to me that there will, necessarily, be an election for the new President between 12 noon and 5 o'clock, in order that there will be a new President ready to welcome Lord Irwin on behalf of the Corporation of Bombay This, I think, is also without precedent, if it is found necessary to follow this procedure; and I think it is again without precedent that both the in-coming and the out-going Viceroys will stay in Bombay for 3 or 4 days. I feel myself, that this certainly is the case, for, if this had ever happened before, the authorities would surely have provided the Governor with a house capable of sufficient expansion!

May I, before referring to some of the points which you, Mr. President, have raised, offer my sincere congratulations to those members of the Corporation, successful at the election so recently held? I have myself taken part in a good number of elections, and I am sure that they echo my feelings, when I was successful in hoping that the years before another election takes place will be long, whereas those unsuccessful will undoubtedly hold exactly the opposite view and trust that the earliest opportunity will be given them of another effort in hope of greater success

I would also like to echo your words of appreciation with regard to your Commissioner, and all your Heads of Departments; and I consider, with you Mr. President, that Bombay is fortunate indeed in the assistance which it receives from such able and competent officers. You have said a good deal about Mr. Clayton, but nothing too much in his praise. May a assure you, from the point of view of Government, that Mr. Clayton is a firm friend and a very strong supporter of the rights and privileges of the Municipality, and, had I time, I could recount to you numerous instances in which he has proved, at any rate conclusively to himself, that he, speaking on behalf of the Municipality, was right, and that Government was hopelessly wrong!

BOMBAY'S UNSOLVED PROBLEMS.

It is two years since I had the privilege and the honour of being entertained by the Municipality, and I note, with some regret, that more than one of the questions alluded to to-night by you, Mr. President, are questions on which I spoke two years ago, and they are still questions which remain without final settlement. I will acknowledge that one of the main difficulties I have found since I arrived in India is that of getting early and definite decisions on some important issues, and it seems to me that there is a disconcerting pleasure in India of writing minutes of inordinate length, and passing files around from one Department to another until the file either gets lost, worn out, or the question has settled itself. I have personally been endeavouring to do what I can to expedite decisions, but, if delay does occur in any matter between the Municipality and Government, please do not put all the blame on us. There are many occasions on which reference has to be made to higher authorities, and those higher authorities have sometimes to make reference to higher authorities still. There are occasions when local bodies of authority have to be consulted, and you know, as well as I do, that it is a very long time, often, before we can get any decision on some important matter which has been in any way a matter of controversy, when so many opinions have to be collected.

BACK BAY FIASCO.

There is one question, however, tonight which did not figure on the menu the last time I was here, but a question of which I hear little else these days, and on which I have been doing little else than talk, or think, and about which, now, I am beginning to dream,—but my dreams are not yet nightmares, for I am not so Pessimistic as some critics, serious indeed, though the position is! You will have understood that I am alluding to the subject you have mentioned—that of Back Bay. It is perfectly true, as you have said, Sir, that I am always happy if I can grant a request, and I wish indeed, from the bottom of my heart, that I could grant your request to-night to give you back your Back Bay in all its grace and beauty. I am not presuming, from this request, that you intend that Government should decide to demolish the sea wall, and should re-pump out into the harbour and into Back Bay the many cubic yards of soil or mud so laboriously pumped in during the past two years and more. I feel, however, that it would certainly not be meeting in any way your request to leave Back Bay as it is at the moment, and I, myself, am convinced that it is not beyond the bounds of possibility to give you back your Back Bay with the reclamation completed to an extent which will afford great facilities to the public of Bombay, and in a state worthy of the beauty of the City of Bombay,—and this at a cost which will throw no further expenditure on the revenues of the Presidency. To do this it will not be possible nor would it be desirable, to complete anything like the whole scheme at present; but I am confident, myself, that we can finish it off in the manner I have suggested and leave to those who follow after us, when times become more prosperous, and the demand for land at a higher price is greater, the full completion of the Reclamation, if our successors think this desirable and a paying proposition.

I will now allude, very shortly, to the tearful aspects of the speech we have heard. As I listened to what you were saying, Mr. President, I was much buoyed up by your extremely kind remarks at the beginning, in which you alluded, in an immortal couplet, to the love you had for me. When you came to those lachrimose aspects, I was sadly reminded of another immortal couplet, attributed, I believe, to Mr. Kendal.—

"Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love but
why did you kick me downstairs?"

BOMBAY'S DRAINAGE

There are two points only to which I shall refer, and one is our old subject—an unsavoury subject—namely, the drainage of Bombay. As I said when I spoke in this Hall last, this question of Bombay's drains—a question ever present with us particularly with those who, like myself, take our morning exercise in the neighbourhood of Love Grove—was one of the very first to come before me after my arrival here. I saw then, that there could never be unanimity between the Corporation and the Port Trust on the proposal which, at that time, held the field, but after the visit of the eminent Sanitary Engineer who came to Bombay in the monsoon of 1924, a via media was found which I understood would be acceptable to all parties. The proposals contained in that compromise—for compromise it was—have been under consideration by the Municipality for some considerable time. In fact I must when you say that a little more expedition would be gratefully welcomed, point out to you, in justice to Government and its officials, that Government approached the Municipality about the new scheme on the 4th August, 1924. We showed our anxiety for more expedition by seven reminders to the Municipal Commissioner on various dates between then and the 19th November, 1925, when we received the reply from the Corporation submitting new proposals When Government received them, they, with notable expedition—for, really, we are most anxious to get a definite settlement of this most important question—sent them to the Development Department and the Port Trust. We have heard from the former and are still awaiting the reply from the latter, but we have already reminded them once of the necessity of an early reply on the 17th of last month. So far as Government is concerned, I can assure you, Sir, and you will realize that we are expediting the matter as much as we can and I trust that, in a very short time, the Municipality will be able to start this most necessary work, which will be not only of great advantage to the health of Bombay, but which will remove, from after-dinner topics, a subject which has given speakers so much opportunity for exercising their efforts in caustic criticism!

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

With regard to the second question you have mentioned, that of Primary Education, I am entirely in agreement with you that in India, perhaps more than in any civilised country in the world, primary education is essential for economic salvation. You have made a definite statement as to the share of the cost of Primary Education which ought to fall on Government. I am sorry, but our legal advisers have given us advice different to that which would substantiate your statement. I am not going, however, to enter into an argument on a subject about which legal luminaries cannot agree, nor can I, I fear, accept your suggestion that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola should be consulted as to what the passage in the letter in dispute really meant, for I am sure he would be the first to repudiate the contention that the meaning of a document can be inferred from the intention of the writer. He is far too good a lawyer—though, like myself, a layman—to subscribe to such a legal heresy.

I still do sincerely hope that Government and the Municipality will be able to settle this somewhat difficult question in an amicable manner without resort to the extreme, and to my mind eminently undesirable course of a contest in the Courts—a contest which must be a long one, and one which will probably be entirely unsatisfactory to both sides.

I have to thank you, Gentlemen for your great hospitality to me to-night I have to thank you again, Mr. President, for your eloquent speech, and for the more than generous remarks you have been good enough to make about me personally. I have been, I can assure you, much touched by those remarks, particularly when you said that my name will be remembered in the province as a friend of Bombay, as a friend of the Presidency, and as a friend of India. To my mind, I should indeed be guilty of the most base ingratitude if I did not do everything that lies in my power to maintain the rights of the Presidency, which will be, I trust, in every sense, my home for five years, and if I did not take every step that I could to advance the welfare and the prosperity of the Indian Empire, in which Bombay holds so important a position. It is impossible for me to tell you how deeply I have appreciated, year to year, since I came out to India, the amazing—and I can use no other adjective—kindness and generosity of the people of the Presidency. It matters not whether I am the guest of the Municipality, a guest of one of our distinguished Indian Princes, or visiting any of our great centres, or trying to learn at first hand the real interests of the agriculturists in their own homes and villages. I have met everywhere with a courtesy and a kindness which I do not believe exists anywhere else in the world.

THE ONE COMMON AIM.

It is true that the Municipality and Government do not always see eye to eye, but I know myself, that the Municipality have one aim, and one aim only, in view, and that is to advance the prosperity of the City of Bombay. I hope you will believe me when I say, with all sincerity, that the Government, of which I am the administrative head, desires nothing more than that we should walk hand in hand with the Municipality along the path of progress, in a joint endeavour to add to the efforts of those who have gone before us, of whom you have made mention, so as to make this City, of which we are both rightly and justly proud, not only the first City in India because of its wealth and its population, but the first City in India in giving to its inhabitants those advantages of civilization which bring happiness and health to the home of every one of its citizens.

The gathering terminated with a vote of thanks to the President.

ASIATIC BILL

CONGRESS'S DECISION REGARDING EVIDENCE.

EMERGENCY MEETING IN CAPE TOWN.

(From Mr. C. F. Andrews.)

CAPE TOWN, March 1.

The Congress will probably decide at an emergency meeting, whether to give evidence or not before the Select Committee. I am awaiting the return of the first delegates to India on March 10th.

The work here is nearly ended.

CONTEMPT OF COURTS.

BILL PASSED IN COUNCIL OF STATE

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 2.

While the members of the Assembly have been allowed the usual two days' holiday after the presentation of the Budget to enable them to study the financial position thoroughly before jumping into the deep statistical waters, the "Elders" who have not to vote supplies met to-day for a brief hour and a quater and the members elected to the various panels for Departmental Standing Committees were announced.

CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

Mr. Crerar then rose to pilot the Contempt of Courts Bill which has come up to the Revising Chamber after a stormy career in the Lower House and embodies the half loaf which both Government and the Opposition accepted as a fair compromise. It was this spirit that overshadowed the discussions in the Council. For instance Mr. Roy who alone spoke from the non-official benches on the motion for second reading and who is the President of the Upper India Journalists' Association and an office-bearer of the All-India Journalists' Association had pleaded for the rejection of the Bill lock, stock and barrel, confessed to-day that as a legislator he had no other course, but to stand up for the compromise, though speaking for the profession to which he had the honour to belong, he wished the Bill had not been planned. His reason was that the penal provisions of law in dealing with this class of intelligentsia must miss their aim, that the real remedy was the growth of public opinion which will exercise by extending or withdrawing its patronage and influence on writers in press. Mr. Roy also showed that the limit of Rs. 2,000/- fine was too much for the journalists' profession in India which looking to the payments by the majority of Indian newspapers was a poor man's profession and that, therefore, the limit should have been lowered to Rs. 500, as suggested by an eminent judge of the Allahabad High Court.

RESULT OF RESEARCHES OF YEARS.

Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, gave a learned dissertation explaining the practice in England even though he had promised not to confound the layman with technicalities. He welcomed Mr. Roy's assurance that his profession was as jealous as any one to uphold the dignity of the law courts and that it was only an error of judgment that might bring some writers within the clutches of the law. Such writers, said Mr. Crerar, need have no apprehensions regarding the operation of the law and the extent of penalty that might be inflicted on them. The Bill, Mr. Crerar added, was the result of researches of years and could not have been delayed as recirculating it for public opinion, a course which Mr. Roy suggested would have been better.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu as expected voiced the Swarajist feeling as expressed in the Assembly and he and half a dozen of his followers cried "No" when it was put and passed.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Dr. Rama Rau was able to-day to secure the circulation of his interesting Bill to regulate Medical Education in India. This Bill was first tabled for introduction in the Assembly by Dr. Lohokare, but as the chances for handling it in the Lower House were limited owing to pressure of non-official business Dr. Rama Rau has taken it on himself to see if he could pilot it in the Upper House.

PIONEER EDUCATION COLONY.

MADRAS, Mar. 1.

Captain Petavel passed through Madras on Monday on his return from Bangalore where he saw the Dewan in connection with the proposed "Pioneer Educational Colony" near Bangalore.—A. P.

TO-MORROW'S ELECTION

VOTE FOR BALUBHAI

MATUNGA VOTERS' SUPPORT.

"The Responsive Co-operationists have followed tactics which can be described as one of cutting one's nose to spite one's own face. That is unfortunately the attitude which the Responsive Co-operationists adopted in the case of Dr. Deshmukh in the recent Bombay Council bye-election from the University constituency." In these words Mr. Balubhai Desai levelled a scathing denunciation against the newly rising Liberal school of politicians euphamistically known as Responsive Co-operationists in the course of an eloquent election speech at a public meeting at Matunga.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who presided in the absence of Mr. Horniman, introduced the subject saying that he was deputed to Bombay from Delhi by Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Motilal Nehru to ask the North of Bombay to follow up the examples of the Central Provinces and Madras who have returned Swarajists in recent bye-elections.

A THOROUGH-GOING NATIONALIST.

"I need not enter into the merits of the two candidates standing for election", gently suggested Mr. Mehta, and set the audience to laughter when he followed up saying, "Jawle himself, I assure you, will confess to you that he himself is not the better candidate of the two." Mr. Balubhai's work in the cause of the public is too well-known to the people of Bombay, he emphasised. He is a Nationalist, he said, to the core of his bones. "You have to beware", he warned the public, "of a class of politicians who enter the Councils to rise in the estimation of the Government with the sole purpose of securing loaves and fishes. It is our duty to frustrate their aim and to purify our public life. I believe the acceptance of Ministerial offices is a royal road to the national ruin." He finally appealed to the North Bombay public to vindicate the Congress honour by

Mr. BALUBHAI T. DESAI.

going in their large numbers to polling booths on the 4th instant.

Mr. P. Joseph supporting the candidature of Mr. B. T. Desai said that Mr. Desai was a great a Nationalist as any he can think of. His qualifications for election are his great gifts of speech, his public services and his candidature on behalf of the Congress.

VINDICATE CONGRESS HONOUR.

Mr. Balubhai Desai in his speech said that he believed more in actions than in words. The only thing they should consider while voting for him was that thereby they were vindicating the Congress honour and supporting the nation's cause. Mr. Balubhai declared amidst applause that they would rest assured that he would stand by them in their woe and weal.

Mr. J. M. Mehta then narrated the Assembly experiences and set the whole Assembly on roars of laughter when he referred to the mighty doings and sagacious statesmanship of Mr. Jinnah's party with 6 leaders and 3 followers.

MR. DESAI'S MANIFESTO.

To-morrow the voters of the Non-Mahomedan Constituency of the North of Bombay City will be called upon to elect a representative to the seat in the Local Legislative Council vacated by Mr. Joseph Baptista, who has been recently elected as a member of the Legislative Assembly. There are only two candidates in the field Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, who is the nominee of the Swaraj Party, and Dr. M. C. Jawle. Mr. Balubhai is one of the most successful and reputed pleaders of the High Court and is a staunch Congressman and Swarajist. He is a member of the Municipal Corporation where as well as on public platforms he has distinguished himself as a fearless critic of the bureaucracy. He has issued the following manifesto to the electors of his constituency:—

"I am selected as a candidate for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council for the North of the City of Bombay, Non-Mahomedan Constituency by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Swaraj Party.

I am a staunch Swarajist and follow faithfully and loyally the programme of the Swaraj Party. I am opposed to the so-called Responsive Co-operation movement which advocates acceptance of the Government offices in the gift of the Government. Acceptance of the Government offices is not the Responsive Co-operation advocated by the late Lokmanya Tilak.

I do not consider it necessary to enumerate here the work done by me, as it is well-known to you all, but in case I am elected by you I assure you I will try my best to carry out the Swaraj Party programme in its entirety in the Council during the short period of existence of the present Council.

The polling day is fixed on the 4th of March, 1926, so I request all of you who wish to support me to go to the polling booths on that day and register their votes in my favour. My Symbol is Elephant."

MESSRS. MEHTA AND NARIMAN'S APPEAL.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., Acting President of the Swaraj Party, Bombay Branch, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C. Deputy Leader of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, have issued the following appeal to the voters in support of Mr. Desai's candidature:—

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, B.A. LL.B., High Court Pleader (a well-known and reputed pleader practising in the criminal side) has been selected by the National Congress and the Bombay Swaraj Party as their candidate for the ensuing bye-election, Mr. Desai is Vice-President of the Swaraj Party, Bombay Branch.

In supporting Mr. Desai the voters will really be supporting the Swaraj Party and the National Congress.

It is the duty of every voter who believes in the Swaraj Party programme and who obeys the Mandate of the National Congress, to vote for Mr. Desai only.

There is one other candidate put up by the so-called progressive party and the competition is likely to be keen, so we request every voter to go to the polling booth and Register their vote for Mr. Balubhai T. Desai.

THE LAND OF SONGS.

PROF. JACKSON ON POETRY OF PERSIA.

Prof. Jackson delivered a lecture yesterday at the Cama Institute on "The Poetry of Persia from Zoroaster's time to Firdousi," Mr. S. E. Warden presiding.

Prof. Jackson said that it was a far cry, from Zoroaster to Firdousi—a matter of 2,000 years—from the psalmic fervour of the former to the epic-grandeur of the latter. But the land of roses and the 'bul-bul' was also, and naturally, a land of songs. For in all the great literary works of Persia, whether the subject was grave or gay, the true logic note was never missing. The Gathas of Zoroaster, for instance, simple in their praise of God, had a subtle musical charm and rhythm all their own. The various conquests that swept over Persia after the days of Zoroaster, the Arab conquest in particular, only tended to enrich the literature of the land and to give it colour, much as the Norman conquest of England enriched the old Anglo-Saxon literature.

The lecturer then recited typical passages from several poets and gave metrical versions in English to illustrate his main point that all the principal poems were instinct with lyric charm. The quotations were much appreciated by the audience.

C. P. MARATHI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

DR. MOONJE TO REMAIN PRESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 1.

The C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee met at Wardha yesterday. The Committee is packed by admirers of Dr. Moonje and so requested him 'his political views apart' to withdraw his resignation of the Presidentship of the Provincial Congress Committee. It was contended that Dr. Moonje holding opposite views and actively working against the Cawnpore Congress resolution cannot remain the President of the Provincial Congress Committee which is a subordinate branch organization under the Congress and also by forcing Dr. Moonje to remain the President his position would be awkward and anomalous. Dr. Moonje's partisans, however seemed predetermined and passed the resolution by a majority. Dr. Moonje, the leader of Responsive Co-operators and anti-Congress movement in Marathi C. P. is again to be put in place of the Chief Executive Officer of the Congress in C. P.

NEXT GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The Committee recommended to the All-India Congress Committee to arrange to contest elections to all Legislatures on the uniform, continuous and persistent obstruction ticket in all the provinces and after the general elections if there is a majority of Congressmen in, at least, four Legislative Councils, two of which should be major, to launch upon the presettled policy of obstruction. In case this does not happen the policy in different provinces should be determined in accordance with the exigencies of the provinces concerned. Dr. Moonje is said to have assured that if this is accepted he would see that the differences between the Responsivists and the Congress are made up and unity under the Congress is restored.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, March 2.—The Blue Book indicates nations' Navies as follows:—The United States 543 vessels built, 36 vessels being built; British Empire 444 and 35 respectively; Japan 222 and 62; France 219 and 127; Italy 247 and 55; and Russia 176 and 30.

Hongkong.—Canton is quiet superficially but generally the state of affairs is chaotic. The local Government has not yet stopped pickets from taking possession of various goods belonging to different nationals, principally, Germans' which have been returned to Customs.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO CENTRAL BANK.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Sir Leslie Wilson being welcomed by the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna at the entrance to the head-office of the Central Bank of India on Monday evening. Mr. S. N. Poehkhanawala, Managing Director of the Bank, is seen on the left.

THE "SATTA" CASE.

FOUR PERSONS TO BE TRIED FIRST

The Esplanade Police Court again presented an interesting scene when nearly 350 persons charged in the 'satta case' were again placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar and once again remanded on their own bails till the 29th instant.

Mr. S. G. Venlinkar, Bar-at-law, who appeared with Mr. Kirk Smith, the Public Prosecutor, for the Crown, proposed to proceed at the outset with only four persons, viz., two members of the Mahajan Association and two clerks, while for the rest he suggested that their plea might be taken and the case postponed.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. Chhatrapati who represented the members of the Association and their servants numbering about 150 agreed with the suggestion except with the recording of the accused's plea which they objected.

His Worship ruled that the Court was entitled to take the plea to which the accused pleaded not guilty numbering about 330.

CHARGE FRAMED.

The lot was divided into four groups and were charged "That they being the owners and occupiers or having the use of a place in New Satta Gully, off Sheikh Memon Street, did on the 21st of January, 1926, open, keep; use or knowingly or wilfully permit the same to be kept or used for the purpose of a common gaming house. That they did have the same day the care or management of or assist in conducting the business of the aforesaid place opened, kept or used for the purpose of a common gaming house."

The four persons selected for trial were (1) Ravalmul Rupchand, (2) Vallabhdas Ramdas, (3) Motilal Rukhlal and (4) Haridas Sunderdas. The first two were charged with being the owners or occupiers of the gaming house, while the other two were charged with assisting the aforesaid business. The accused pleaded not guilty and the case was postponed till the 29th instant, while against the rest till the 27th April.

THE "PRAJA MITRA" NEWSPAPER.

BOUGHT BY MESSRS. TATA SONS LTD.

The auction sale of the properties of the Tata Publicity Corporation (in voluntary liquidation) took place on Tuesday afternoon at Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, Apollo Street.

The first lot consisting of the "Praja-Mitra and Parsi" newspaper with its machinery and the Process Studio at Girgaon were sold for Rs. 65,000, Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., being the purchasers. The Commercial Printing Press at Cowasji Patel Street was also purchased by them for Rs. 50,000.

THE "BIG BROTHER'S" TOUR.

WARM RECEPTION IN MANDALAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Mar. 1.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, reached Mandalay on Sunday the 28th. At each stopping station Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs met him and offered a cordial welcome. Purses are being collected everywhere for the Khilafat Committee's educational and constructive programme. At Mandalay Burmans, Hindus and Muslims crowded at the railway station and gave a hearty welcome. Member of the Young Muslim Union, consisting mostly of enthusiastic Burmese Muslims, insisted on taking him in a procession in a decorated car.

At night the Maulanasaheb at the express invitation of the Zerbadi (Burmese Muslim) brothers offered "Isha" prayers in their big mosque, where after prayers he addressed a crowded meeting. The Maulana will address big meetings on the 1st and 2nd also. After his Upper Burma tour, he will leave Rangoon for Calcutta about the 20th of March. He has visited the officials of the Mandalay Jail and hopes he will be allowed interviews with Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and other political detenues. He has wired to the Inspector of Prisons and the Governors of Burmah and Bengal and the Home Member at Delhi for permission.

"A" WARD PETITION.

ALLEGED "TREATING" OF VOTERS

Mr. Jamshedji Hormusji Toot filed a petition in the Small Causes Court on Monday against Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. William Henry Hammond, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Bart., Mr. John Rupert Campbell Badham, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, Mr. Jehangir Boman Behram, Mr. Pherozsha Jehangir Murzban, Mr. Hormasji Maneckji Cowna Mr. Behramji Nowrosji Gamadia, the Hon Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Haji Fatehmahomed Maniar, Dr. Nadirsha H. E. Sukhia, Mr. Shiavax N. Poonegar, Mr. Ahmed Abdeenbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr. Rudrapatna Venkatram, Mr. Phirozesha Ardeshir Narielvala and the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The respondents Nos. 1 to 17 were candidates from "A" Ward at the recent Municipal Election out of whom Nos. 1 to 12 were declared duly elected.

ALLEGED "TREATING."

The appellant in his petition submits that the election of respondents Nos. 1 to 12 its null and void and invalid and the declaration of the sequence of order as to respondents Nos. 13 to 17 is likewise null and void and invalid for the reasons that the respondents made use of vehicles for the purpose of the election and put them at the disposal of the voters to carry them to and from the polling station and exhibited placards bearing their names and invited votes. They also treated and supplied refreshments and drinks to the voters with the object of inducing them to vote in their favour.

The petitioner prayed for an enquiry to be held in the matter. His Honour admitted the petition.

On Monday Mr. Purshottam Ganesh Dandawate, a candidate from "F" Ward in the recent Municipal Elections, filed a petition in the Small Causes Court against (1) The Municipal Commissioner, (2) Shyavax Battlewala, (3) Sorabji P. Mehta, (4) Bhagwantrao G. Parelkar, (5) Nanabhai Laxman, (6) Pothan Joseph and (7) Girdhar B. Nare stating that the elections of candidates (2) to (7) was invalid and asking for a scrutiny of the voting papers.

The petitioner challenged the validity of the whole election on the grounds that the procedure at the polling station was from beginning to end irregular and in contravention of the provisions of the Bombay City Municipal Act. No provision, whatsoever, he stated, was made by the Superintending Police Officer to prohibit persons without authority or business from entering the polling booths. Though the voting was by ballot still much open voting was done. Respondents Nos. 2 to 7 and their agents were freely tampering with the voting papers after they were handed over to the voters by the polling officers and in a large number of cases were marking the same in the open hall.

ALLEGED PERSONATION.

The Superintending Police Officer, the petitioner complains, had made absolutely no provision as regards the procedure to be followed as regards marking and depositing the voting papers. There were cases of personation, and many persons whose names were not on the Roll of Voters registered their votes. Respondents Nos. 2 to 7 had hired motor cars and carriages for the use of the voters thus inducing them to register their votes in their favour. According to the petitioner, the election roll contained names of many persons who were not entitled to have their names registered on the roll as required by Section 11 of the Bombay City Municipal Act and that the names of several persons on the provisional list were illegally removed from the new Roll.

His Honour the Chief Judge admitted the petition.

"GAJA GOURI."

The Maharashtra Film Company of Kolhapur has added one more to its many popular films. "Gaja Gouri" which is now put on the screen for the first time at the Majestic Cinema is based on an interesting episode in the Mahabharata and shows vividly how the Pandavas brought down Indra's elephant to the earth. While the acting continues to show distinct improvement, the film displays some fine scenic effects as when Bhima scales the arrow-staircase to heaven built by Arjun. The film on the whole promises to be popular.

GAEKWAD'S TRAIN STOPPED

STUDENTS' APPEAL UNHEEDED.

POLICE CUSTODY, THE REWARD.

An "Eye-Witness" writes from Amreli:—The students of Amreli who had been on strike for the last twenty days on account of the intolerable burden of the new scale of fees wished to make a respectful representation to his Highness the Gaekwar during his visit to Amreli on the 17th February. But, as they were not allowed by the Police to see his Highness at any place at Amreli, they gathered on the Dhari road, three miles from Amreli and awaited there to see his Highness on his way to Amreli. Three motor cars passed them but his Highness was in none of them. At last they were informed that the Gaekwar was to go to Amreli by a special train leaving Dhari at 6 p.m.

Though hungry and thirsty, the 300 boys now stood right on the rails in a solid block awaiting the Maharajah. As the train came in sight, two of the boys waved a red flag and also raised a fire as a signal to the driver to stop the train. The train stopped but for all the importunities of the boys, his Highness paid no heed to them.

TRAIN DRIVEN AT FULL SPEED.

At last, the driver blew a danger whistle and when the boys came down from the rails, he suddenly drove the train at full speed. Never-the-less, the boys all marched for one whole hour to the Amreli station. But as soon as they reached it they were remanded to police custody till 10-30 p.m. when his Highness left for Baroda.

This is what they got for the day's visit and marches without food or water and for the risk they ran. Was it too much to expect the Maharajah to exchange just a few words with the little boys?

CHANDA RAMJI HINDU GIRLS' SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

There was an interesting function on Tuesday evening at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when in absence of Lady Wilson who was to preside on the occasion, Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, occupied the chair and Lady Macleod distributed the prizes to the successful students of the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School before a large and distinguished gathering.

After Mr. K. M. Jhaveri had welcomed Sir Norman and Lady Macleod, Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhoddas, one of the Joint Hon. Secretaries, read the report of the institution for the years 1923-1925. The report stated that besides the Lady Superintendent, Miss Navajbai Contractor, B.A., there are four graduate teachers on the staff.

The useful feminine arts of knitting, sewing, cutting, etc., were taught by a capable lady teacher who took a keen interest in her work. Singing was taught by a lady teacher. The physical training was looked after by a qualified lady teacher. A careful lady teacher imparted instruction in drawing.

There was a Reading Room in the school, where students read daily and weekly newspapers and also monthly magazines. There was also a Debating Club, where students trained themselves for speaking. Both these institutions were managed by students themselves under the aegis of the Lady Superintendent.

A novel feature in the school discipline was the creation of prefects by Miss Contractor. These prefects were responsible for the systematic filing of students in the prayer hall, for their discipline while in the hall, and for their orderly dispersing at the end of the prayer. This system had induced in the girls a commendable spirit of discipline and mutual respect.

After the presentation of the report, Lady Macleod distributed the prizes amidst cheers. An interesting and varied programme of drills, songs, recitations, etc. was then gone through, of which the beautiful "chorus-garbi" and the dialogue entitled "The first day of a mistress with a backward and naughty child" were particularly appreciated.

A vote of thanks to Sir Norman and Lady Macleod brought the proceedings to a close.

A WARD PETITION.

WHOLE ELECTION CHALLENGED.

In connection with the A Ward Election Petition, filed by Mr. Jamshedji H. Toot, Mr. Lakhia of Messrs. Lakhia Zaiwalla and Co. on behalf of Mr. R. Venkatram made an application in Chambers before the Chief Judge in the Small Causes Court on Tuesday morning praying that Mr. Toot's petition be heard before that of Mr. Venkatram. The reason adduced was that Mr. Toot challenged the whole election from the A Ward whereas Mr. Venkatram had questioned the validity of the election of only a few persons. The application also stated that such a course would be just, fair and equitable and mean a saving of the Court's time as also that of the parties and avoid multiplication and repetition of proceedings.

His Honour ordered that the matter be placed along with Mr. Toot's petition as prayed by the applicant.

INDIA & TURKEY

PUTTING FINANCES IN ORDER.

NEW CURRENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, Feb. 2.

Accounts of the proceedings of the National Congress and the Khilafat Committee found great prominence in the columns of the Turkish Press this year. The "Vakit" published a photograph of the Poetess-President (taken from the "Bombay Chronicle" supplement) and wrote that under the masterly guidance of Mrs. Naidu, the Indian Nationalist movement took a new turn and would attain the heights it had reached in 1920-21. British administration in India, in the opinion of this paper, would be faced with great difficulties during the year on account of the once again rising tide of Indian nationalism.

The "Sone Saat" humorously commenting upon the news, asks Madame Nazieh Muhayyud Din Hanum, the President of the Turkish Feminist movement, to take consolation from the fact, that at least in India, if not in Turkey, a member of her sex succeeded in becoming the leader of the Nationalist movement.

TURKISH FINANCES.

"Balance the Budget", is the slogan for the next financial year in Turkey. Ruined and ravaged by long wars, Turkey is making herculian efforts to put her finances in order. The financial needs of the young Republic are great and the resources scanty and undeveloped; dangers threatening her are tremendous, her powers of resistance comparatively limited. But the national will to live and thrive which saved her in the past, is sure to protect her in future. To meet the growing needs of the country, the Government have tapped every possible source of income so that the proposed public works regarding the reconstruction of the unfortunate Fatherland may not suffer and be delayed on account of want of funds. The income-tax system is being put upon a sounder and scientific basis, some new taxes are to be levied, the names of which, at first sight, seem to be bewildering; but, in fact, these are meant to do that what has already been done in other advanced countries viz to distribute the burdens of taxation according to the paying capacity of the taxed. Poorer strata of society are being exempted from taxation as far as possible. The consumer instead of the producer is to be taxed, that is the principle on which the new taxation policy of the State is based. Necessities of life are to be kept free from taxes as far as possible. Further, the State revenue is to be increased by monopolising the sale of petroleum, Benzine, sugar, like tobacco.

The idea of a 10 per cent levy on capital put forward, as a feeler, by the Trade Minister, has not been favourably received by the local press here, on the ground that such a tax will damp all enterprise. The Minister proposes to found a Central National Bank with the proceeds of this levy, which would finance trade, industry and agriculture, though separate banks already exist for each of these enterprises.

However it be, the self-supporting efforts of Turkey are extremely worthy of praise. It is only such sacrifices which frustrate all the calculations of the British who are prolonging the Mosul dispute in the hope of bringing Turkey to her knees on account of financial difficulties. Turkey has steered clear of all rocks and shoals during the last five or six years of her life and death struggle without borrowing a piaster from abroad. She hopes to do the same in future without bartering Mosul for a paltry loan. She realises now, better than ever, that her friends are to be found in the East instead of the West.

NEW CURRENCY NOTES AND NEW POSTAL STAMPS.

The Government intended to replace the old and rotton paper money with new paper currency of the Republic. Spectators and danger mongers spread the alarmist news that the Government were going to double the amount of their paper currency. To shut the mouth of these Bourse "stars", the Government invited all the banking institutions, foreign as well as natives, to send their representatives to supervise the printing and issuing of the new notes which would, in no case, exceed the number value of those already in circulation. This invitation has succeeded in allaying the fears of these "brave Banias" of Turkey.

The Republican postal stamps, printed in England, are to be put into use within a fortnight. The old sign of crescent and Star has been removed from the centre of the stamp to the upper two corners and its place has been taken in the centre by the figure of the President with a hammer placed upon an anvil and a "yellow wolf" sitting near by. It may be remembered that the "yellow wolf" is considered the mythological saviour of the Mongols, that, in prehistoric times, showed them the way when they were overtaken by a snow storm during their nomadic wanderings.

Indeed, for a "laic" government the best insignia and coat of arms, can only be that object which is intermixed with their national history, tradition and folk lore.

M. SHAUKAT ALI TO INTERVIEW DETENUES.

RANGOON, Mar. 2.

Maulana Shaukat Ali visited the officials of Mandalay jail and he hopes he will be allowed interviews with the political detennes, Mr. Subash Chandar Bose and others. He has wired to the Inspector-General of prisons and the Governors of Burma and Bengal and the Home Member of the Government of India, Delhi for permission.—F. P. I.

FRENCH FINANCE MUDDLE.

A PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

LONDON, March 1.

Paris.—The Finance Committee of the Chamber, discussing the financial proposals, rejected the rate proposed in the Senate Finance Bill for payments of the tax. The Committee, however, intends to propose to Government a reduction of the rate of this tax, while other taxes will be adopted, and the Committee will make up the 4½ milliards required. It remains to be seen whether Government will accept the proposed compromise.—Reuter.

STRIKERS KILL FOREMAN.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN SHANGHAI.

LONDON, March 1.

Shanghai.—A critical situation has arisen as a result of a strike of 3,400 employees of the Japanese cotton mills. The strikers attacked one of the mills, and killed a Japanese foreman and damaged the plant.

Indications point to the spread of trouble to other foreign mills.

The foreign and Chinese police are co-operating in maintaining order.—Reuter's Special.

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES.

£ 48,700 CONTRIBUTION TO ENDOWMENT FUND.

LONDON, March 1.

The House of Commons agreed to a supplementary esimate of £48,700, as a contribution to the endowment fund which will ultimately approximate to five millions, and will thus assure an income of £200 000 to £250,000 annually to maintain the Imperial war graves,

Rt. Hon. Ronald McNeill explained that the measure was necessitated by an agreement of last year between the Imperial, Dominions and the Indian Governments under which the Imperial Government would provide 82 per cent of the cost of the upkeep of the graves.—Reuter's Special.

A RIFF OFFENSIVE.

ADSAHELA VALLEY THE OBJECTIVE

LONDON, March 1.

Paris.—A message from Rabat states that the unrest, already observed in Mtious District in Morocco, is increasing. The Riffs apparently intend to take the initiative of opening offensive operations. The district chosen was recently subdued. The Riffs objective is believed to be Adsahela Valley whence they hope to advance southward. At present two Riff columns are endeavouring to obtain a footing in the territory of Mticus, natives of which are supported by the French troops. The Air force is resisting the Riffs vigorously.—Reuter.

NEW ASPIRANTS TO LEAGUE COUNCIL.

LONDON, March 1.

Geneva.—Persia and Belgium are among the latest aspirants to a permanent seat on the League Council.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN AND LEAGUE.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Addressing the League of Nations Parliamentary Committee which recently unanimously passed a resolution urging Government strenuously to oppose the proposal to make fundamental changes in the constitution of the Council of the League. Sir A. Chamberlain reiterated that Government had not yet decided on the course to adopt. He declared there was a real case for consideration of the composition of the Council and demand that the practice of re-electing non-permanent members year after year should be abandoned, was growing. He immovably opposed the suggestion that any State should be brought on the Council as a counterpoise to Germany, but there was a sound argument for increasing the permanent membership since under the Locarno agreement possibly Germany and all present permanent members except Japan would be regarded as interested parties and would, therefore, be unable to vote if a dispute under the Locarno Treaty was submitted to the Council.

The question how the Council could be made most effective in the maintenance of peace and conciliation was the real test that ought to be applied and not any counting of votes in a body where unless there was unanimity there could be no decision.

Sir A. Chamberlain contended that if on the great questions the British representatives were required to define their attitude unequivocally beforehand, the delegates of other Governments would also be forced into the same position and paralysis would result owing to one State vetoing one solution and another State, vetoing another solution. The only way to keep the door open to a conciliatory negotiation was to avoid irrevocable commitments on the part of any delegate in advance. He hoped complete harmony might be achieved through preliminary conversations "in the' Locarno manner" with the German delegates at Geneva. A variety of possible solutions suggested itself. All he asked was not to be expected to go to Geneva with his hands tied.—Reuter.

NO QUORUM !

BENGAL COUNCIL ADJOURNS.

CALCUTTA, March 1.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, general discussion of the provincial budget took place in a thin house. 13 non-official members expressed dissatisfaction with the insufficient provision made for "Transferred" subjects. They complained that the greater portion of the money had been devoted to "Reserved' Departments, while almost nothing was given to education, agriculture, sanitation and public health. After three hours' discussion, there was no quorum, and the Council automatically adjourned.

VICTIMS OF REGULATIONS III.

Replying to another question Sir Hugh Stephenson said that 16 persons at present detained under Regulation III, and 96 were detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

COBHAM IN RHODESIA.

LONDON, March 1.

Cape Town.—Cobham has reached Mdola in Rhodesia. He is delaying his departure from there owing to tropical rains.—Reuter's Special.

INDORE IN GLOOM.

A LUCKY DIWAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 27.

At last His Highness has made up his mind to consent to H. E. Viceroy's proposal to resign his *gadi* in favour of the heir-apparent. His Highness despatched his abdication papers on Thursday morning to the A.G.G. in the Residency. This action of the Maharaja Saheb has cast a gloom over the Indore city. The citizens here are wondering at this precipitated action of His Highness, who had spared no pains to consult the best legal opinion in the case. His Highness was for facing a Commission in order to clear his conduct, but he objected to the personnel of the Commission as a first class ruling Prince. The people here regard the Dewan Narsingrao as a very inauspicious person as this is the second Maharaja who had to retire during his Dewanship after Maharaja of Nabhas abdication?

A Sardarship has been conferred on Sir Hukmichand, the leading banker of Indore. It is openly commented in the *sarafa* that H.H.'s abdication is the result of brute force. Prominent citizens of Indore comment on the fact that men like Zakkula. khan, Gulammahomed, and Atmaramsing, who were mentioned in the Bawla Case proceedings and are still enjoying high emoluments.

DR. DEV ACQUITTED.

The acquittal of Dr. Dev by the Chief Justice has given general satisfaction to Brahmin community at Indore. All heartily wish that those Delhiwala and Bania officers, who misled the Maharaja in doing this gross injustice, are severely dealt with. The Delhiwala party is still wielding much power in the State. Very recently they succeeded in appointing a junior from the rank of Munsuff, and Mr. Joharlal Mittal, a Delhi Bania, to the post of Legal Remembrancer superseding several Brahmin Sessions Judges in whose cadre the L.R.'s post was. This injustice has caused much heart-burning among the Deccani Brahmin community. The same influence have got back a dismissed officer in the State service on a very high post. Thakore Ramlalsing, the late S.C. Court Judge, who was sent to the districts is brought back to Indore as munsuff by the Delhiwala cabal.

A CHARITABLE ORGANISATION.

Mr. S. V. Gogte, B.Com., Birmingham, though he received his training in England at State expense merely gets Rs. 200 in the Industries and Commerce Department whereas the Dewan's son who is a fresh B.Com. of Indian university, gets Rs. 200 to 450 as Industrial officer. Mr. Gogte has a wide experience and has travelled through Japan and America. The European Director of Industries, who is a mechanical and electrical engineer and draws the high salary of Rs. 3,000? During Mr. Pailleret's office Indore State has seen many commercial concerns except textile mills go into liquidation. The Commerce and Industries Department is annually spending nearly Rs. 80,000, on this European officer and his staff, without the State getting adequate return for the amount so spent. Indorians regard Mr. Pailleret's to be a huge charitable organisation for dumping state favourites. I am sure Mr. Gogte alone with one-tenth the amount so wasted can show better results. The earlier the services of this costly European officer, who has a luxurious bungalow and a band of experts as his lieutenants and expensive laboratories, is dispensed with the better for the State.

The Chief Justice, Indore, when dealing with a reference passed strictures at extra judicial and illegal orders passed by Mr. Jaini, his predecessor, in dissolving a Hindu marriage. It was alleged that Mr. Jaini who was officiating Chief Justice entertained an application which was presented at his residence by the wife of one Baburao Sunker Wagm who had sued his wife in the District Court for restitution of conjugal rights.

People of Indore consider the Dewan extremely lucky in have received a pension of Rs. 1,500 per month after serving the State for the short period of three years. No previous Dewan had received such a liberal pension in addition to the sums already paid to him as presents.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRAS, Mar. 1.

Commenting on the abdication of the Maharaja of Indore the "Madras Mail" says that it is possible that the matter will not end there and that the Chamber of Princes will be asked to consider the possibility of some form of constitutional supervision over the conduct of the constituent Princes.

The "Hindu" says:—The abdication is perhaps the only easy way out of the difficulty. His refusal to accept the Commission has incidental advantage of keeping the whole subject of procedure followed by the Government of India open for discussion with a view to the establishment of a wholesome practice.

"New India" says:—This conclusion of the affair cannot be said to be in any way satisfactory whether from the point of view of the charges in connection with the murder or from that of the constitutional relations of the Indian States to the British power in India.

The "Swarajya" describes the abdication as a warning to the Ruling Princes in India who still look upon their states as instruments for their pleasure and profligacy.

PUBLIC NOT SATISFIED.

The "Daily Express" expresses regret that the Maharaja should have arrived at this decision because though it has satisfied him and the Viceroy there is a third party interested in the affair, namely the public in India, who, in their solicitude for the honour of the Indian Princes, will ever remain unsatisfied until they get from the Maharaja an unequivocal statement regarding the whole affair.—A.P.

FROM KARACHI TO ENGLAND

A RECORD-BREAKING FLIGHT.

KARACHI, March 1.

Flight-Lieut. Oliver and Flying-Officer Brooks, making a five days' record-breaking flight to England from Karachi, left here at 2 o'clock this morning.

The start was difficult owing to a thick fog. To-day's journey is as far as Bushire which it is hoped, will be reached by night fall. The subsequent stages are Zier-Ez-Zar, Constantinople, Vienna, and London.

Flight-Lieut. Olivier had a hearty send-off.—A. P.

DR. A. REHMAN'S LECTURE.

"ONE COUNTRY, ONE THOUGHT, ONE MIND."

Dr. Abdul Rehman of South Africa delivered his lecture before a large gathering at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall yesterday. Mr. Horniman was in the Chair.

Dr. Rehman began by saying how he felt when he first landed in Bombay. While in South Africa he had visioned India as something ideal. After visiting the country, however, he was both disappointed and disillusioned. There was everywhere disagreement and disruption. This, however, should not discourage any one. There was tremendous chaos in the Roman Empire and it took a very long time for things to get right. India was at present in a great state of confusion and misunderstanding and it was the paramount duty of every Indian to remove the same. "Are we going into a political unity or drifting?" asked the speaker. "There is to my mind much chaos. Men are in a political vortex. Politicians in this country, as in others, are so much engrossed in their own party affairs that they have little time to devote to other matters. I am a politician in South Africa and I know what it is to keep the parties together. You who are not bound by party ties" he said, addressing the young members of the audience, "will ask yourselves the question: 'whither are we going?'"

Indian people, continued the speaker, magnified their differences. Communal spirit was there. The great task was how to awaken the young men, how to foster and encourage in them the spirit of belonging to one country—the spirit which transcends castes, religion and every other consideration The fusion of this spirit is the work of ages. Though disappointed, Dr. Rehman said he was not discouraged by the vast confusion in the country. In spite of the stupidity of man, the laws of social science would take their course.

LOYALTY TO COUNTRY.

Addressing the older members of the audience he said India was rent asunder by a vicious communal spirit. India was soaked in religion. Religion should guide us in relating ourselves to our fellowmen Man's religion is what he does and not what he professes. Apart from loyalty to his religion there is loyalty a man owes to his country. But, if there was to be self-government, there must be nationalism. The two go together. Nationalism would come only when the castes were broken, when there was a continuous process of social education. The highest of the privileged classes must feel as much master of opportunities as the lowest of the untouchables. If Hindus and Mahomedans could not trust each other, the spirit of nationality was impossible.

FED UP WITH LIFE.

YOUTH THROWS HIMSELF INTO SEA

The sad story of another youth who desired to free himself from the miseries of this mundane world was related on Tuesday morning by the Coroner when he held an inquest touching the death of Ramji Narayen a young Hindu tailor, aged 20 years, who threw himself in the sea in order to hasten the tasting of the bliss of the celetial world.

Sub-Inspector A. S. Rane who investigated the case told the Coroner that on receipt of information at about 12 noon, on Monday, he went to Chowpaty, and dragged the dead body of the deceased, which was floating in the sea. On his clothes being examined a letter was found written in Gujarati in which the deceased had written his name and address, and also a statement that he was ending his life himself, and no one was to blame for it.

Narayen Gokul, the deceased's father, said on Saturday last the deceased went to a teashop to take tea, and did not return till late at night. He enquired at Bulsar, his native place, if the deceased had gone there, but in the meantime he was informed by the police that a dead body was found in the sea at Chowpaty, and he identified it as that of his son.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Mar. 2.

The western disturbance has caused nearly general rain in the Punjab, Kumaon Hills, with local rain in the adjoining plains and in Kashmir. Its southern portion has passed eastwards to Bihar and Orissa and rain has also fallen nearly generally in Assam and at a few stations in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Tenasserim.

The chief amounts are: Mergui, Sibsagar, Silchar, Calcutta, Darjeeling, Chaibassa, Dehra Dun, Amballa, Sonamarg, Mussooree, Chakrata and Simla, half an inch and Dalhousie three quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Punjab and United Provinces and increase in Bengal and Upper Burma.—A.P.

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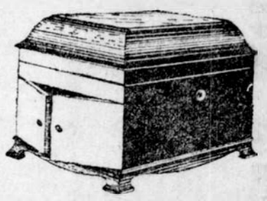

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HIGH COURT.

LIABILITY OF A SERVANT.

MASTER GETS DECREE OF RS. 5,000

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Amberson Marten).

Abdulla Shariff ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Mahomed Abba ..... Defendant.

The plaintiffs brought this suit to recover from the defendant Rs. 5,650 due to them on an account. The defendant was employed by the plaintiffs as a general clerk and cashier and one of his duties was to pay moneys into the account of the plaintiffs at their banks. The defendant was given a salary of Rs. 150 per month, which was subsequently increased to Rs. 160. On 18th April 1923 the plaintiffs entrusted him with Rs. 8,000 in 8 currency notes of Rs. 1000 each with instructions to pay thereout Rs. 2,500 into the Central Bank and Rs. 5,000 into the Imperial Bank. The defendant then left the plaintiffs' firm with the moneys but shortly thereafter he returned and informed the plaintiffs that he had lost 5 notes of Rs. 1,000 each. The plaintiffs refused to believe the defendant's story and required him to make good the loss. The defendant admitted his liability and on the same day made an entry in the plaintiffs' cash book debeting to himself Rs 5,000. The defendant left the service of the plaintiffs on 10th September 1923. On making up the accounts of the defendant there became due and payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 4,715 after giving him credit in respect of his salary. The defendant was asked to pay the said amount but he left Bombay for Dhoraji. Thereafter an attorneys' notice was sent to him but the said letter was returned by the Post Office marked "refused." The plaintiffs now claimed Rs. 5,650 inclusive of interest upto 10th May 1925.

REFUTATION OF NEGLIGENCE.

The defendant by his written statement said that the said sum of Rs. 5,000 was stolen from him without any negligence on his part. He had taken all the care which under the circumstances he was bound to take and therefore he was not liable for the loss. He further stated that the entry in the plaintiffs' cash book debiting Rs. 5,000 to his account was made by him because he was threatened by the plaintiffs that unless he made that entry they would institute criminal proceedings against him. He sumbitted that the said entry was made under coercion and undue influence and that he was not liable on it. The defendant also stated that when the plaintiffs made up the accounts they did not demand the said sum of Rs. 5,000 but they abandoned their alleged claim against him. He therefore submitted that the suit was filed to harass and that it should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Surveyor and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

The defendant appeared in person.

His Lordship after hearing evidence and after viewing the English authorities with subject on the evidence in the case held that the defendant was negligent in the discharge of his duties as a servant, and was therefore bound to make good Rs. 5,000 which he lost through his own negligence. His Lordship accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with interests and costs.

ALL OVER ONE AND HALF ANNA!

A SUIT FOR RS 10,000

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza).

Kesrimol Ratanchand ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Ramdas Haridas and others, the members of the Cocoanut Association. ..... Defendants.

This was a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiffs for an order that the defendants their representatives and agents be ordered to remove the name of the plaintiffs from being written and published as being defaulters of Cocoanut Merchant Association.

The facts out of which this application was made were these:—

The plaintiffs were merchants dealing in cocoanuts. The defendants were members of the Cocoanut Association. On the 5th December 1925 the plaintiffs purchased from the 2nd defendant 21 bags of cocoanuts for cash payment according to the rules of the Association. Under the custom of the bazar the vendor has to go to the purchaser's place of business to receive the moneys in respect of the goods sold. 8 days after the contract if a merchant committed default in payment of the money then his vendor would be entitled to receive interest for the next three days at 9 per cent. The 2nd defendant failed to demand the money due to him in respect of the contract aforesaid on 13th December, but he called at the plaintiffs' place of business on the 15th December when the plaintiffs paid to them the amount due and the 2nd defendant passed a receipt in full in respect of the said payment. On 17th December 1925 without previous intimation to the plaintiffs the defendant wrongfully and unjustifiably published the name of the plaintiffs' firm as defaulters on the Board of the said Association and thus prevented from that date other merchants dealing in cocoanuts who were members of the said Association from having any business dealings with the plaintiffs. In spite of repeated requests the defendants have refused to remove the plaintiffs name from the list of defaulters and they alleged that the plaintiffs delayed in making the said payment and that though they were bound to pay interest on the amount for two days, they failed to do so. The plaintiffs charged the defendants with having wrongfully and maliciously conspired and continued amongst themselves to prevent the plaintiffs from carrying on business as cocoanut merchants. They further charged the defendants with defaming them and with publishing words which were understood to mean that the plaintiffs had unjustifiably and discreditably committed default in meeting their obligations and for insinuating that they were underirable parties for maintaining business relations. The plaitiffs claimed Rs. 10,000 as damages.

The plaintiffs made this application for restraining the defendants from allowing the plaintiffs name to continue on the Board of the Association as defaulters.

DEFENDANTS' CONTENTION.

The defendants in the course of their affidavit contended that as the plaintiffs did not make the payment on the 8th day after the contract they were according to the rules bound to pay interest and as the plaintiffs failed to pay the interest the 2nd defendant put up the plaintiffs' name on the *stop lists* thereby intimating to the members of the Association that the plaintiffs had not withstanding the warning given to them had disobeyed the Association; that a meeting of the Association was convened on 20th December 1924, at which all the members including the plaintiffs were present at the said meeting after hearing all the parties the plaintiffs were called upon to pay one and a half-anna by way of interest to the 2nd defendant and get his name removed from the said list. As the plaintiffs did not pay the amount, their name continued as defaulter on the said list. The defendants denied that their conduct in the matter was wrongful.

At the hearing of the notice of motion an order was taken by consent by which the suit was ordered to be heard peremptorily on the 8th March.

BANE OF ONE-PARTY RULE.

PORTUGAL'S VICIOUS CIRCLE OF REVOLUTIONS.

Some surprise may be felt that, when both the President of the Republic and the Premier are Radicals and good Republicans, there should be further revolutionary movements, says the Madrid correspondent of the "Morning Post." Both these veteran politicians have devoted their lives to the Republic; both are ready to justify its every act, with the exception of those of the 1918 interlude (the presidency of Sidonio Paes, a more moderate Conservative Republican).

The explanation is that both these distinguished men belong to the party which, with brief intervals (intervals obtained by revolution, never constitutionally) has monopolised power since 1910. This party is willing to be cordial, moderate, and friendly to everyone so long as no one opposes it, and it is allowed to continue in its constitutional tyranny.

This no doubt explains why Dr. Bernardino Machado, with all his sympathy and democratic bent, should be at once a benevolent old gentleman and the stormy petrel of Portuguese politics, and why he should have been turned out of office when Premier by one revolution and expelled from the country when President of the Republic by another revolution. The Democrat Party, to which he belongs commits the error of making it impossible for anyone to disagree with it constitutionally. Those who feel that they are being suavely and legally smothered find that they have but one road open to them, that of Revolution.

ILL-PLANNED MOVEMENTS

But even more surprising, after so many failures, is the singularly futile character of the revolutionary movements. Sometimes elaborate preparations are made and widespread promises of support are received, promises which are rarely honoured in the event, those who wish the movement well being the first to shut themselves up in their houses until force of arms has decided the issue, after which, were the movement successful, they would be willing to come out and share in the spoils.

But frequently also the movement is of a more spontaneous kind, like the recent military effort on the left bank of the Tagus. There seems to be an idea that, if a score or so of troops can obtain possession of a gun, they have nothing to do but to fire it off and all the malcontents in the country will join them. It is true that there are many discontented persons in Portugal, and that the Democrat Party is unpopular; but none of the recent revolutionary movements have received any national support.

ABSENT-MINDED RAILWAY OFFICER A PITIABLE INSTANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Ball, Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway was specially deputed by the Agent to accompany the Viceroy's special from Delhi on 30th January 1926. The train was to start at 22-30 and the Viceroy entered the train at about 22-26. His private Secretary and the Station Superintendent ordered the guard of the train to start. The guard, not seeing the Traffic Superintendent on the station thought that he must have entered his saloon and started the train. After having started the train he saw Mr. Ball running after the train. The train was stopped to entrain the Traffic Superintendent. Mr. Ball was much annoyed and took both the guard and the Traffic Inspector to task. It is a pity that a responsible officer of the B. B. & C. I. Railway made such a show on the station while working the train. Had there been any accident while entering the train who would have been held responsible?—Yours, etc.

Anand, B. B. & C. I. Ry.

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